

Jordan Times

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مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"



Polish foreign minister in Paris

PARIS (R) — Polish Foreign Minister Josef Czerwinski today arrived in Paris to attend the 24th congress of the pro-Moscow French Communist Party. There was no French government welcoming party at Orly Airport. Officials said Mr. Czerwinski had come on a private visit at the invitation of the Communists. He was met by Guy Besse, a member of the party's central committee, and Polish Ambassador Eugeniusz Kulaga. The French Communist Party, led by unsuccessful presidential candidate Georges Marchais, open their five-day congress on Wednesday. French officials said Mr. Czerwinski was not due to hold any talks with the government during his visit, but he would be received if he requested a meeting, according to protocol.

French, Saudis sign agreement

BAHRAIN (R) — French Defence Minister Charles Hernu signed an agreement today with the Saudi Defence Minister Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, to enlarge and set up training facilities for the kingdom's navy, the Saudi Press Agency reported. France already has a \$2.5 billion contract to re-equip the Saudi navy with missile-firing frigates, supply ships, coastal defence installations and helicopters for naval warfare. The agency gave no details of the new contract, signed in Riyadh where Mr. Hernu is on a twice-postponed visit to the kingdom to discuss military cooperation.

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Pakistani military delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Pakistani Armed Forces, Lt. Gen. Mohammad Iqbal Khan arrived in Amman Sunday evening at the head of a military delegation for an official visit to Jordan which will last for several days. During the visit, Lt. Gen. Khan and his delegation will meet several Jordanian officials and visit military installations and centres, as well as historic sites in Jordan. The guest delegation was met at Amman airport by Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, several high-ranking officers, the Pakistani ambassador and charge d'affaires in Amman and several embassy staffers.

PLO reports battle with Israelis

DAMASCUS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Sunday Israeli troops captured three of its commandos after gunbattles yesterday on the Israeli-occupied West Bank. In Tel Aviv, Israeli Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan said the commandos came from a camp in Lebanon and Israeli officials said the infiltration was a serious breach of last summer's ceasefire between Israel and the PLO in South Lebanon. The Palestine news agency Wafa quoted a PLO military spokesman as saying three wounded commandos were captured by the Israelis. The others returned safely to their base "in occupied territory," Wafa said. The PLO spokesman said the unit had been planting mines on the night of Jan. 28 when it clashed with an Israeli patrol. The battle lasted into the next morning and involved Israeli reinforcements and helicopter fire. The PLO spokesman said.

W. German leaves

AMMAN (J.T.) — President of the West German Federal Institute for Geological Research Friedrich Bender left Amman Saturday at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan, during which he held talks with officials at the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) on Jordanian-West German cooperation in the exploitation of oil shale.

Romanian minister to arrive for talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Romanian economic delegation, led by Minister of Overseas Construction Ion Stancescu, arrives here Monday for a short visit. Mr. Stancescu, who is chairman for Romania of the Romania-Jordanian joint committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, will hold talks here with National Planning Council President Hanna Odch and the management of the Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company and the Jordan Electricity Authority, for which Romania is constructing a number of projects.

Australians due here today

AMMAN (J.T.) — An Australian parliamentary delegation, representing the Liberal and the National Country parties is due here Monday for a three-day visit to Jordan in the course of a fact-finding tour of Middle Eastern countries. During the visit, the three-member delegation will discuss with Jordanian government officials the Middle East issue and the Palestine problem, as well as means of promoting Australian-Jordanian relations.

Juan Carlos leaves Saudi Arabia

TIHAMA, Saudi Arabia (A.P.) — Spanish King Juan Carlos left Sunday afternoon after a surprise visit to Saudi Arabia which lasted a few hours. The Saudi Press Agency said he met with Saudi King Khalid but did not give any details on their discussion. The Spanish monarch, accompanied by his wife, arrived Sunday morning and were received at Tihama airport by King Khalid and leading dignitaries. The royal couple were feted at a lunch banquet. There was an earlier official word on a planned visit by King Juan Carlos to Saudi Arabia.

Assad foils coup plot, Sunday Times reports

LONDON (A.P.) — More than 300 Syrian army and air force officers have been arrested by security forces loyal to President Hafez Al Assad following the discovery of a coup plot to overthrow his government, the Sunday Times reported.

The newspaper, quoting diplomatic and Middle East sources, said the plot was nipped in the bud earlier this month shortly before the alleged conspirators planned to make their move.

It quoted diplomatic reports as saying that Damascus was calm, but that "sporadic clashes continue between factions within the armed forces and between the military and Mr. Assad's feared security police."

It gave no indications of casualties, but said there was some fighting in military bases near to the Syrian capital.

The Sunday Times said the plot included plans to bomb key military and government targets in and around Damascus in what it termed the most serious challenge to Mr. Assad's 12-year rule.

The paper said the plotters planned to bomb Mr. Assad's home and that of his brother, Rifat, who commands Syria's 22,000-strong Defence Brigades.

It said the plotters were drawn from dissident sects and tribal groups, including the minority Alawites, to which Mr. Assad belongs, and the Sunni Muslims.

The Sunday Times said that reports "suggest" that as many as 50 of the leaders of the abortive coup have been sentenced to death.

The Sunday Times said the abortive coup could have had "a serious impact" on Syria's relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the Arab World at a crucial time in the volatile Middle East.

The paper quoted diplomatic sources as saying Mr. Assad last week recalled a battalion of Syrian troops from Lebanon to reinforce loyal military elements.

Syria sets peace terms, criticises French position

BEIRUT (A.P.) — Syria was reported here Sunday to have a three-point peace plan for the Middle East that calls for an end of the state of war with Israel.

The plan was set down by the Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad in an interview with the Lebanese weekly magazine Monday Morning.

The English-language publication reported the three "fundamental elements" that could lead to a "just, lasting and comprehensive peace" are:

— Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories it occupied in the 1967 war.

— "confirmation" of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to self-determination, and their right to return and to build "an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil."

— "termination of the state of war between the Arabs and Israel."

The call for Israel to vacate the lands it occupied in 1967 suggests Syria would acknowledge Israel's existence within its pre-1967 frontiers.

In the same interview, Mr. Ahmad also attacked French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson for refusing to vote for sanctions against Israel in the wake of Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights.

He said that Mr. Cheysson was incorrect to reason the annexation was not serious enough to threaten world peace, and thus not important enough for France to exercise its vote in the United Nations Security Council.

Mubarak ends official talks with Italian leaders, Pope

ROME (R) — Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak Sunday spent the second day of his visit to Italy in mainly ceremonial activities and private meetings.

Accompanied by Italian Justice Minister Clelio Darida, Mr. Mubarak laid a wreath at the tomb of Italy's unknown soldier and later met Rome's Mayor Ugo Vetere.

The Egyptian leader came to Italy at the start of a five-nation tour, his first foreign visits since he came to power in October after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat.

Mr. Mubarak concluded his scheduled political meetings Saturday when he had talks with Italian President Sandro Pertini, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. He also met Pope John Paul.

But official said he was expected to attend a series of private meetings Sunday.



Hosni Mubarak

On Saturday, Mr. Mubarak renewed Egypt's demands for Palestinian self-rule at a banquet given in his honour.

He is due to leave Monday for Paris, the next stop on an itinerary that also takes in Vienna, London, Washington and Bonn.

CORRECTION

AMMAN — The Jordan Times would like to clarify a news item in yesterday's newspaper entitled Kuwaitis Assail European for Move to Meet in Israel, in which it is stated that a committee of the European Parliament is proposing to meet in Jerusalem.

The meeting that is to take place is a meeting of the Political Committee of the Council of Europe Assembly. The Council of Europe is an autonomous body composed of parliamentarians from many European and adjacent countries. In its meetings and statements it does not, of necessity, represent the views of governments, either within the European Economic Community (EEC) or outside it. The Council of Europe Assembly is most definitely not an institution of the European Economic Community.

For many years Israel has had official observer status with the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe. Last May the Knesset invited the Political Affairs Committee to hold a meeting in Jerusalem. This invitation was accepted in principle and the meeting was authorised on Sept. 30.

The European Parliament is in no way associated with the Council of Europe Assembly. The European Parliament is a body which is directly elected by the citizens of the community and is, therefore, one of the major institutions of the European Economic Community in a similar way to the Council of Ministers or the Commission. All committees of the parliament meet in either Strasbourg or Brussels and there is no proposal for any committee to meet in Israel or elsewhere outside the territories of the member states. Due to the particular significance attached to the proposed meeting, the Jordan Times feels that it is important to make the distinction between the meetings of an official institution of the European Economic Community, such as the European Parliament, and meetings of other institutions. The erroneous news item published yesterday was from the Associated Press in Kuwait. The Jordan Times regrets the error.

— The editor



Jordanian volunteers for Yarmouk Force receive uniforms Sunday at a recruitment centre in Amman (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Begin now mollified on Sinai force

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's cabinet Sunday approved the participation of four European countries in the multinational force that will police strategic zones in the Sinai Peninsula after Israel's withdrawal in April.

The action followed a long "clarification" process that resulted from Israel's objections to statements made by Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands linking their participation to progress on the Palestinian issue.

The United States is to contribute about half the 2,400 troops for the force, called MFO for Multinational Force and Observers. Fiji, Uruguay and Colombia already have pledged soldiers to MFO, and the Europeans' joining was near the end of the process.

Australia and New Zealand to send troops.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who was in the Middle East last week, orchestrated a new exchange of messages that made it possible for the Europeans to bypass Israeli objections and give the MFO more of an international character.

The Israeli-Egypt treaty requires a peacekeeping force to monitor the demilitarisation of Sinai, and the MFO's two main bases will be at the southern tip of the peninsula and at the often-used invasion route from Sinai to the Gaza Strip.

Ken Hartung, MFO project manager, said the was "delighted at the cabinet decision" and said it would permit acceleration of plans for the multinational force. The Europeans already are behind in the preparatory stage which has brought liaison officers on tours of Sinai several times to plot the locations of outposts and checkpoints.

Details of the final clarifications were not immediately published, but a source in the foreign ministry said they involved the Camp David accords "without any conditions or any linkage to anything else."

The 1978 Camp David accords led to the 1979 treaty between Israel and Egypt, and they also are the basis for the stymied negotiations on Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

have more countries join MFO, pressed the Europeans to participate. But the Europeans phrased their acceptance messages to include mention of the Common Market's Venice Declaration on the Middle East which suggested that the Palestine Liberation Organisation should be associated with the peace talks. Israel rejected the statement, and Washington had to mollify the Israelis and encourage the Europeans to issue new terms.

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Decision to waive residence permits for Egyptian workers stirs controversy

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A decision exempting Egyptian workers from residence permit requirements has caused a dilemma for officials here.

The decision was taken last month by the Ministry of Interior to facilitate the entry of Egyptian labourers into the country, according to Minister of Interior Sulaiman Arar. "The decision was enacted to cut down on routine, time-consuming procedures and to help Jordan meet its growing demand for manpower," Mr. Arar said.

Jordan's current five-year development plan (1981-1985) alone provides for new 254,000 job opportunities, and officials predict a need for increased import of foreign labour. The tentative import estimate stands at 70,000 additional workers to occupy jobs created by Jordan's booming development schemes.

Mr. Arar said that since officials play to continue with the current policy of importing foreign manpower, "we might as well tap Arab labour markets, attracting especially the Egyptian workforce which has proved to be both hard-working and efficient."

Labour unionists, however, maintain that the situation imposed by the new regulations has left a negative impact on the labour status in Jordan.

The Jordanian labourer's chances of finding "well-paid" jobs in the market have been minimised, they charge.

President of the General Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions Shaher Majali, told the Jordan Times that the uncontrolled flow of Egyptians, which has increased considerably after the

decision was put into force, has had some adverse effects on the Jordanian labourer's status.

He added that, under the new regulations, Egyptian labourers are allowed to work in the industrial sector, in addition to the agricultural field, "a process which has affected our labourer's chances of finding well-paid jobs."

Furthermore, the situation has become chaotic since no official statistics are now available to determine the number of Egyptians entering the country every month, Mr. Majali said.

He explained that since the new regulations have been announced scores of Egyptians have entered the country and have taken on new jobs, "while our Jordanian labourers are now thinking of leaving the country to neighbouring oil-rich ones where the pay is more alluring."

The unrestricted flow of Egyptians might cause major headaches in the future, Mr. Majali predicted.

Yet, what has caused the controversy is the fact that Egyptians are considered "cheap labour" here, and employers prefer to recruit them rather than the "spoiled" Jordanian worker who, due to industrial expansion, has become choosy and demanding, industrialists here said.

Last month, a memorandum by labour unions deploring the Ministry of Interior's decision and pointing out to its negative consequences was submitted to the Jordanian government. But to date, the decision has not been officially endorsed and officials say that it will eventually be discussed from all angles at a special session of the National Consultative Council.

Meanwhile, labourers will continue to press for their rights, Mr. Majali stressed.

Yarmouk Force continues to gain public support

AMMAN (Petra) — For the second consecutive day Jordanians Sunday queued at recruitment and mobilisation offices around the country to enlist for the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force which His Majesty King Hussein called for on Thursday to fight alongside Iraq against Iran in the Gulf war.

A substantial number of civil servants of various government departments have sent in applications to enlist, official reports said.

Young Jordanian women also have volunteered to join the force and were accepted in principle, according to a responsible source at the Armed Forces command. These women, the source said, will be called up when the need arises.

Meanwhile, the Royal Court Sunday received a deluge of cables

of support for King Hussein's initiative. Cables came from various public sectors, trade unions, youth clubs, associations, heads of municipal and village councils, heads of tribes and refugee camps in Jordan.

It was also announced that the Jordanian-Iraqi Overland Transport Company will make a donation of 250 tons for each tonne of goods transported by its vehicles in support of war effort for as long as the war continues.

Other contributions for the force are also continuing to pour from citizens. Mr. Fakhr Bilhisi contributed JD 1,000, retired officer Osman Noras Shuqri JD 77,832, which is his pension for one month, and Mr. Munir Attallah JD 10,000.

Hussein visits Air Force

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, visited on Sunday a unit of the Jordanian Air Force. During the visit, the King heard a briefing from the commander of the unit on the tasks and duties of the unit. The King then toured several sections of the unit. The King was accompanied on the visit by the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the court minister,

the chief chamberlain, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, the chief of staff and several high-ranking officers.

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Iraq blasts Arab 'silence'

KUWAIT (A.P.) — Iraq attacked Sunday "silence and neutrality" by some Arab countries in the 16-month-old Iran-Iraq war and accused the United States of "providing a cover for Iran's intransigence."

The charges were aired in Iraq's major speech at the 12th session of the Arab Parliamentary Union congress, currently meeting here.

"The Arabs must accord a clear and unequivocal support to Iraq in the just national battle it is now fighting in defence of Arab rights, dignity and interests — against an enemy whose intentions, ambitions, schemes and methods are no different from Israel," said Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly (parliament).

"Historical responsibility makes it a must for representatives of the Arab people to put an end to silence and neutrality," he said.

"It is high time for an effective solidarity outcry to emerge from Kuwait's meeting, so that the Arab Nation may show all its strength (behind Iraq) for the sake of achieving a decisive victory," he added.

Mr. Haddad said Iraq continued to welcome all good offices being made by the Non-Aligned Movement, the Islamic goodwill mission, the United Nations and prominent world personalities with a view to bringing hostilities to an end.

Mr. Haddad cited as reasons for escalation of the war "cooperation between Iran and Israel in armaments, silence by a number of Arab countries and overt political, military and economic assistance accorded to Iran by some Arab regimes."

'U.S. reviled, Israel a pariah' at the U.N.

NEW YORK (R) — The United States is ignored, despised and reviled in the United Nations, where it is without reliable allies, according to the chief American delegate.

Jeanne Kirkpatrick, completing her first year as President Reagan's U.N. ambassador and the only woman member of his cabinet, also said in a television interview tonight that the world body was an organisation given to unparalleled name-calling and hypocrisy.

She acknowledged that the Soviet Union had more influence than the United States among the less developed nations. A price was exacted for disagreeing with the Russians, she said, but never for disagreeing with the U.S.

Admitting that she had remarked privately that the U.S. was "ignored, despised reviled" at the U.N., she said this was a result of decades of wrong tactics. On most issues, the U.S. was reduced to having only Chile and the Dominican Republic on its side, and now, she said, even they were lost.

"We're a country without a party," she said. "We have many good friends and no allies, no reliable allies at the United Nations."

Observing that Israel was regarded as a "pariah" in the U.N., she said there was a certain amount of concern in other delegations about the number of Jews in policymaking positions in the U.S. mission.

Asked if there was anti-Semitism in the world body, she replied: "I said what I meant."

Suslov's death sets stage for power struggle in Kremlin

By Bryan Brumley
Associated Press

MOSCOW (A.P.) — The death last week of Mikhail Suslov, the Kremlin's top ideologist, focuses new attention on the battle for power in the aging Soviet hierarchy and the failing health of President Leonid Brezhnev.

The outcome of the struggle will determine Soviet domestic and foreign policies in the years to come, and ultimately will touch every nation on earth.

Mr. Suslov, 79, did not stand in line to succeed the 75-year-old Brezhnev. Indeed, Mr. Suslov reportedly engineered the ouster of Nikita Khrushchev in 1964, then stepped aside to allow Mr. Brezhnev to take the all-powerful post of general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

Soviet and Western students of the politics of the ruling Soviet Communist Party politburo, will be watching to see who among that body's 13 remaining members will assume which of Mr. Suslov's many functions, and which new faces might be elevated to the secretive committee.

Soviet and Western analysts are split over whether Mr. Suslov's death will bring any immediate changes in foreign and domestic policy. All agree, however, that the man who collects the most of Mr. Suslov's many roles will be in a commanding position to succeed the ailing Brezhnev should he step down or, following precedent, die in office. There is no clear heir in the politburo at present.

Mr. Brezhnev appears to have been grooming politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, 70, but he

is thought to lack the independent power base needed to claim undisputed leadership.

Andrei Kirilenko, another Brezhnev associate, is thought to have accumulated a strong political following in heavy industry and the military, but may be too old at 75.

Yuri Andropov, 67, was appointed head of the KGB in 1967 after a career in foreign affairs. Leaving the KGB now to assume Mr. Suslov's duties could enhance his personal power base and free him somewhat of his secret police associations.

Boris Ponomarev, 77, was for years Mr. Suslov's ideological deputy and is a candidate member of the politburo. Although he might temporarily fill Mr. Suslov's shoes, his age and lack of power base weaken his candidacy.

Soviet and Western observers believe that other politburo members are too old, or enjoy too limited a following to qualify for the race.

Although it fluctuated in the past, the politburo membership has stabilised under Mr. Brezhnev, and Mr. Suslov's seat might be filled at the next meeting of the party's policy-making Central Committee, perhaps in March.

The average age of the politburo, 70 years until Mr. Suslov's death, would fall if the current members choose to add a younger face.

Most Western, and many Soviet, observers argue that the Soviet leadership needs young blood to stimulate needed economic and foreign policy changes.

Mr. Suslov was credited with seeking to maintain the conservatism of Soviet domestic poli-

cy.

"He was a very conservative man who, in essence, froze many fields of Soviet life. Under Mr. Khrushchev, there was some motion, some leeway in cultural and economic policy. But Mr. Suslov used his power to stop all that," said one Soviet source.

Mr. Suslov was credited with few innovations in Soviet Marxism. Rather, he was said to have been an astute political operator who used his mastery of Soviet philosophy to provide the ideological underpinning for shifts in the Kremlin line.

"There is no one man who can take over all of Mr. Suslov's functions," said one Soviet source. "He is simply irreplaceable. It takes 20 or 30 years of the top to accumulate that sort of power."

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NATIONAL

Cabinet approves Kuwaiti loan, cultural, information agreements

AMMAN, (Petra) — The cabinet on Sunday endorsed an agreement for re-lending a JD 6 million loan from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development to the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), to be used in financing its projects. The cabinet authorised

National Planning Council President Hanna Odeh to sign the agreement on behalf of the Jordanian government.

The cabinet also approved a proposed two-year cultural exchange programme between Jordan and the United Arab Emi-

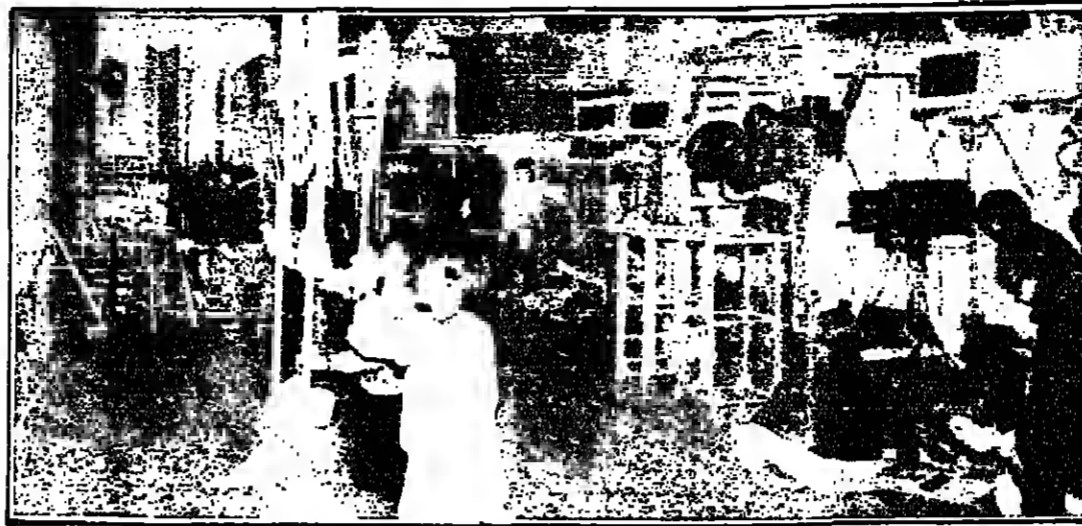
rates.

The programme is designed to bolster cooperation between the two countries in cultural, sports, educational and technical affairs in implementation of a cultural agreement signed in 1977.

The cabinet also endorsed an information cooperation draft agreement between Jordan and Yugoslavia, designed to promote cooperation in the information-related fields. The cabinet authorised Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh to sign the agreement on behalf of the government.

Prince presides over Shooting Club meeting

AMMAN, (Petra) — The board of directors of the Jordanian Royal Shooting Club held a meeting Sunday evening under His Highness Prince Mohammad, the president of the club. The participants discussed the agenda and made several decisions, most important of which is the plan to develop the club and its domestic and external activities. The development plan includes the formation of several committees which stemmed from the board of directors and their objective would be to raise the standard of the club and modernise it.



Japanese children are seen working on their light and shadow show.

Light, shadow show comes here

By Samira Kassar

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Jordanian children and theatre enthusiasts will be able to enjoy a theatrical art experience on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at Al Hussein Youth City's Palace of Culture. A 25-member Japanese theatre group will present two "Light and Shadow" stage performances on that day. The first, which will be held under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor, will take place at 4 p.m. to enable children to attend. A repeat performance will be staged at 8 p.m., for adults.

Mr. Masaru Dekiba, second secretary at the Japanese emb-

assy, told the Jordan Times that the Japanese shadow theatre group is led by Mr. Seiji Fujishiro, who has been developing this art form for 30 years.

The traditions of shadow theatre have their roots in China, Southeast Asia and the Middle East. Shadow theatre is a theatrical art using simple tools: the light of candles and small dolls. The dolls, which are made of water buffalo hide, are operated behind a screen, onto which their shadows are cast by the candlelight. These same techniques were used in ancient Japan, with paper dolls mounted on sticks.

When Mr. Fujishiro's shadow theatre group began to perform in 1950, it used a small screen and limited itself to the simple con-

trasting effects of black and white. But Mr. Fujishiro gradually introduced subtle variants of tone and shade into the figures of the dolls, and to the performance in general.

Refinements in the lighting system, equipment and lenses have allowed the introduction of a whole new range of light and colour to the shadow theatre.

The Japanese shadow theatre group is performing outside Japan this year for the first time. Before coming to Jordan, it gave performances in Karachi, Cairo and Alexandria. After performing in Amman, the performers will give one last show — in Abu Dhabi — before returning home with their dolls and 2,000 kilograms of equipment.

Student aid official to meet students

AMMAN, (Petra) — Director General of the International Organisation for assisting Arab students Yusef Al Qutob is paying a visit to Jordan in the course of a tour of Arab states to follow up the organisation's activities and to meet students wishing to pursue their university studies.

Dr. Qutob will attend a three-day meeting of the organisation's board of trustees here on Tuesday. The board will review the organisation's achievements, financial report, plans for 1982-83, investments, a project for supporting universities in the occupied West Bank and the implementation of a programme of Islamic studies in American universities.

Dr. Qutob is also scheduled to meet with a number of officials at the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Information, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University to discuss students' affairs.

The non-profit-making organisation was established in 1976 with the aim of helping outstanding, but needy Arab students to continue their higher education at Arab, European and American universities.

To date, the organisation has granted 1300 scholarships totalling nearly \$2 million. According to Dr. Qutob, students benefiting from these scholarships can pay back their loans by instalment after they graduate.

French consortium signs feasibility study contract

AMMAN, (J.T.) — A consortium of five French firms and one local company signed a contract Sunday to perform pre-feasibility and feasibility studies on the projected new phosphate mines at Shidiyeh. The consortium, led by Sofremines, will conduct the studies on two phases.

Industry and Trade Minister

Walid Asfour signed the agreement for Jordan, in his capacity as chairman of the project's executive committee.

The Shidiyeh phosphate mine, about 50 kilometres southeast of Me'an, has a reserve of proven 1,000 million tonnes of phosphate.

Today's Weather

The area will continue to be affected by a deep depression moving southward, with clouds and rain. Winds will be northwesterly moderate to fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with scattered rains. Winds will be southerly moderate moving to the north, and the seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	2	16
Aqaba	7	15
Deserts	1	8
Jordan Valley	4	12

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 9, Aqaba 18. Humidity readings: Amman 85 per cent, Aqaba 67 per cent.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Concert

* The Goethe Institute presents a guitar recital of classical music and pop and folk songs, by Prof. Siegfried Behrend and Claudia Brodzinska Behrend at the Haya Arts Centre at 8 p.m. Admission free.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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NATIONAL

Jordan's new Latin bishop

Msgr. Sayegh meets parishioners

By Suzanne Za'mut-Black
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Flags waved and welcoming banners fluttered in the morning breeze Friday over a colourful procession which moved towards St. Joseph Latin (Roman Catholic) church in Jabal Amman to the enthusiastic accompaniment of drums and bagpipes. The variegated dress and uniform of girl guides and boy scouts, nuns, priests and knights and ladies of the Holy Grave created a festive atmosphere as hundreds of parishioners welcomed the new Latin Bishop of East Jordan, Monseigneur Salim Wahban Sayegh.

The occasion marked the first of a series of visits that Msgr. Sayegh will make to Latin parishes throughout East Bank Jordan. In Friday's church service, he celebrated mass and delivered a sermon on the theme of the pressing need for prayer and its spiritual value. Afterwards, he attended a reception in the adjacent Roman Catholic Club and chatted with the parishioners, as Arabic coffee and *baglawa* pastry were served.

Msgr. Sayegh was ordained in Rome as bishop of East Jordan on Jan. 6 by Pope John Paul II, and came across the bridge to Amman on Jan. 15, when he was accorded a formal welcome on official, religious and national levels. Before his ordination Msgr. Sayegh was superior of the Latin Seminary School in Beit Jala in the occupied West Bank.

Born in 1935 in the central Jordan town of Rumeim — which he called "the smallest town in Jordan" — Msgr. Sayegh completed his elementary education in the Latin church school in Mafrag before moving on to Beit Jala in 1947, where he was to study for the next 12 years at the Latin Seminary School. After completing five years of secondary school there, he studied three years of philosophy and four of theology, alongside canon law.

Following his ordination as a priest in 1959, Msgr. Sayegh served for three years in Madaba and Ma'in, and then as a teacher in the Beit Jala clerical school. Further studies culminated in 1971 with a doctorate in canon law from the Lateran University at the Vatican in Rome. His dissertation, under the title *The Status Quo of the Holy Places: Juridical Nature and International Stand*, presented a historical and juridical account of the situation of the Christian holy places in Palestine from the beginning of the Ottoman rule in 1517.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Msgr. Sayegh outlined the responsibilities of the bishop as he sees them. "His foremost responsibility," he stressed, "is preaching and bringing the Bible to life for the parishioners, through sermons and all the media available."

The second of his priorities is sanctification, whereby the Church encourages parishioners to observe the holy sacraments including confession, holy communion and prayers in particular. Msgr. Sayegh described confession as a daily need to cleanse the heart. "It is the saint who confesses most," he elaborated, and added that confession is clearly called for by Christ in the Bible, in Matthew 16, verse 19.



Msgr. Salim Sayegh talks with parishioners of the St. Joseph Latin Church during a reception following Friday's mass.

The bishop's third responsibility is the pastoral church which provides spiritual services to the parishioners — including the help of priests and nuns.

"The bishop's authority, on the

other hand, is clearly defined by the Church," Msgr. Sayegh explained. The bishop, he said, represents the patriarch and has authority in spiritual matters, such as the Latin rite and the Latin com-

munity. "Politically, the bishop has no official status. His comments will only represent his personal views," Msgr. Sayegh explained, adding: "The papal nuncio is the one who can represent the Pope politically."

He pointed out, however, that sometimes religious and national issues may coincide, and will have to be sorted out.

Msgr. Sayegh said the aims of his mission start with strengthening Christian unity and developing closeness with the Muslim community. "We have to spotlight the similarities that bring us together, such as the oneness of God, the necessity of prayer, mutual respect and brotherly co-existence," he said.

Another prominent aim, he declared, was resisting materialism — "which kills human values" — and concentrating on closer family ties — especially this year, which the Vatican has declared the Year of the Family.

"The Church has to help bring about awareness of the family's rights and duties, and of inter-family relationships, as well as the family's religious duties," Msgr. Sayegh said, explaining that these aims come in addition to basic Christian duties such as helping the poor and the abandoned.

Msgr. Sayegh expressed optimism about achieving his aims. "There is encouragement in the title that I could see in just two weeks," he said, and "in meeting His Majesty King Hussein, who was very encouraging in his words and welcome. He received me warmly and offered all help."

Msgr. Sayegh was introduced to King Hussein on Jan. 19 by the papal envoy, Msgr. Mario Brini, who was carrying a personal message to the King from the Pope.

Talking about his appointment as bishop, Msgr. Sayegh recalled his great surprise that he had been chosen. "It is a big responsibility and a big load," he explained calmly. "Furthermore, I feel other

colleagues are more qualified for the mission."

His colleagues' remarks to the Jordan Times, however, reflected confidence and strong feelings about the new bishop's qualities. Father Musa Adely, chaplain of De la Salle College and former fellow-student of Msgr. Sayegh at the Beit Jala clerical school, described him as "humble, strict with himself, very religious and very intelligent. He's a strong man."

Father Hanna Calant, chaplain of King Christ Church in Al misdar — who was once Msgr. Sayegh's student — said: "The new bishop is a holy man. He always says the word of truth. He's economical with his words but makes strong statements."



Msgr. Sayegh lets his smiling personality shine through



Reception at the end of Friday's mass (Photos by Suzanne Za'mut-Black)

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

Zaben receives Japanese aide

AMMAN, (Petra) — Communications Minister Mohammad 'Addoub Al Zaben Sunday received Japanese-Jordanian Friendship Association President Masao Funahashi. They discussed means of cooperation between the two countries. Telecommunications Corporation Director General Mohammad Shahed Isma'il earlier reviewed with Mr. Funahashi ways of developing and promoting cooperation between the two countries in telecommunications. Mr. Funahashi is the president of the Japanese Furukawa Electric Company, which last autumn installed electronic switchboards in Amman, Irbid and Karak as part of a Japanese loan agreement with Jordan.

Sahab, Alanda phones go silent

AMMAN, (Petra) — Telephone communication between Amman and Abu Alanda, Sahab and the industrial zone in their neighbourhood broke down Sunday following an accident involving a truck that hit a telephone post in the region, according to the Telecommunications Corporations (TCC). A spokesman said the accident has res-

ulted in breaking overhead telephone lines and damaging 400 metres of ground cables, causing a total disruption of telephone communication in the Abu Alanda region.

Ancient gold coins uncovered

AMMAN, (J.T.) — Seven gold coins dating to the reign of the Byzantine Emperor Anastasius have been discovered by workers at a Jerash sewers project. Public Security officials and the Jerash antiquities inspector took possession of the coins. The Department of Antiquities cordoned off the site for further excavation.

RSS joins computers seminar

AMMAN, (Petra) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will take part in a seminar on computers and education which will open in Rome Monday. Participants in the five-day seminar will discuss the prospects of employing advanced techniques in the use of electronic equipment for educational purposes. The director of the RSS computer department left for the Italian capital Sunday to take part in the seminar.

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DE FACTONOMICS

What to do with worldwide labour migration?

By T.A. Jaber

Labour migration is an ancient phenomenon through which the Americas and Australia were developed. Even today, millions of workers migrate for employment and better incomes within the region and from one continent to another.

During the last three decades, the oil-exporting Arab countries, the United States and Western Europe were the points of attraction to migrant workers who originated from all other parts of the world. The number of total migrant workers at present may exceed 25 million. It was used as a final report by the labour-importing countries just to

fill their labour shortage and was treated with caution both by exporting and importing countries.

Many exporting countries including those with labour surplus are worried about the selectivity of labour migration, the working conditions of their citizens abroad, their sudden and massive return due to political considerations, the volume of their remittances and how these funds are disposed with, and many other issues. On the receiving end, labour-importing countries are also concerned with many aspects including the cultural, social and political impact of foreign workers, their nationality mix,

their need for housing and other services, illegal migration, and others.

Restricting and manipulating labour migration has been common to most countries regardless of their position as sending or receiving, developing or developed. Perhaps some examples may help illustrate the types of measures and policies taken in this field:

With the high unemployment rate in Western Europe that forced millions of workers to be laid off, pressures have been exercised to repatriate foreign workers from the EEC countries. There are about six million migrant workers in the European Community of whom

Arab workers from North African and other Arab countries account for one-fourth. Since it is extremely difficult for these workers to be absorbed in their countries of origin, they would be obliged to take marginal jobs and suffer from the doctrine "the first to be fired and the last to be hired."

Unemployment in the United States has reached a record of nine per cent. Immigration to the United States, however, has aroused national concern over the millions of illegal workers, particularly Mexicans. A committee was set up last year by President Reagan to work on an immigration policy. The committee's proposals posed more

questions than the ones it attempted to tackle. The issue of immigrant workers and their working conditions will thus continue to be a subject for further discussion and debate.

South East Asian countries have been a main source of workers for the Arab Gulf countries. This movement encouraged hundreds of legal and illegal recruiters in the labour sending countries to start business and make excessive returns out of it. The latter countries have also increased departure taxes imposed high exit fees on their own workers. Other countries including the Philippines and Sudan have at-

tempted to impose with marginal success, an income tax on their workers abroad, at one and ten per cent respectively.

Though labour migration is a very old movement, it has been discussed openly and studied only recently. Most of the formal discussions have been undertaken bilaterally between each two countries concerned. In contrast with trade where regulations take the form of a trade or a commercial agreement, labour agreements are rarely concluded.

Accordingly, labour migration is expected to attract wider attention at the national, regional and international levels.

Clear choice

THE LATEST Arab move to take the question of Israel's annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights to the United Nations General Assembly is likely to result in a vote by the assembly condemning the Israeli move and asking nations to apply voluntary sanctions against Israel. The Americans, denied the veto in the General Assembly that they use so quickly to assuage Israeli concerns in the Security Council, are probably going to revert to a display of moral indignation and diplomatic gobbledygook. We have rarely had much sense from the Americans at the United Nations, and it is too much to hope for any sense from them in this case. Their being handcuffed by the State of Israel is a problem they have to work out for themselves. Until they do, we simply have to put up with their shallow displays of outrage and chalk it up to one of life's tedious inevitabilities.

But we think we can expect a better showing from some other major Western powers in the General Assembly. It is worthwhile remembering that those who abstained on the Security Council vote condemning Israel last month included Great Britain, France, Ireland and Japan. The only major Western nation that voted for the Security Council resolution was Spain. We look now to the other Western powers to follow Spain's example in practicing what they preach by supporting the General Assembly resolution. There is much to be gained from following the Spanish example of sticking firm to one's principles, and little to be gained from emulating the American penchant for hypocrisy and incredulity. The choice is clear.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Put words into action

AL RAY: In his telephone call and message to His Majesty King Hussein, His Excellency President Saddam Hussein expressed Arab pride in and appreciation of King Hussein's stand. The noble feelings President Saddam Hussein expressed mean a lot for this country which believes that volunteering to aid Iraq is the duty of all Arabs; it also means that the establishment of a strong Arab stand in the Iraqi arena is a responsibility well appreciated by honest people because it is a serious attempt to put the Arab will into practice.

It is not surprising that the Israeli propaganda machine should attack Jordan's stand by Iraq because it means, for Israel, the emergence of new Arab front that goes beyond complaints, condemnations and denunciations and takes Arab action to deter the aggressors. This new situation is bound to topple the Israeli calculations upside down. These Israeli calculations have always depended on the saying that Arabs talk and do not act and that the Arab weapon is directed at the Arab citizen.

There is no doubt that the presence of the Jordanian volunteers side by side with the Iraqi fighters is a blow to the foundations of the Israeli calculations. This is what led the Israeli propaganda to attack Jordan's support for Iraq. The Arab leaderships are urged to follow Jordan's example and to put their slogans into practice. History does not forget nor forgive the shirkers.

An historic commitment

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein received a telephone call and a message from President Saddam Hussein expressing Iraq's pride in Jordan's stand and support for Iraq in its war against the Iranian aggression.

We are proud and appreciative of the noble stand expressed by the Iraqi president towards Jordan and King Hussein. We also appreciate Iraq's heroic and brave stand in confronting aggression and sacrificing in defence of the nation and its territories.

His Majesty King Hussein's initiative and the Jordanian people's response to participate with Iraq in its pan-Arab battle has been a response to the call of pan-Arab duty. Jordan's stand stems from the Great Arab Revolt and it is Jordan's duty to carry out its responsibilities and sacrifice in the defence of the nation and its issues, its destiny and its existence. It is also Jordan's duty to confront aggression against any part of the Arab World.

Jordan sacrificed in Palestine, in Jerusalem, Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah and Karameh. Jordan's pan-Arab commitment was also evident in its stand by Algeria and Tunis and in the battles it fought in the Golan Heights. Now Jordan stands by Iraq and sends its volunteers to fight alongside the Iraqi forces which had fought alongside Jordan in Jinin and the Golan Heights as they did in Sinai. There is no doubt that Iraq is ready to fight against the Zionist enemy.

King Hussein's initiative has awakened the sense of pan-Arab nationalism and the nation's conscience to face its present situation. We are confident that the King's call will receive the same response all over the Arab World.

The conflict of extremes

Extracts from the speech delivered by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal of Jordan at the annual dinner of the Royal Society for Asian Affairs, London on Jan. 18th.

Full peace is possible in any part of the world provided the scope of its fullness hinges on the legitimate rights and aspirations of people. We live at a time when realities of demography and migration endanger the fibre and equilibrium of societies in both the North and South. The reasons for such migration, collectively economic, social and political, constitute living under duress.

The super power perception of the Middle East tends arbitrarily to focus on one or other of these factors, political or economic. What is needed is an objective understanding of a region where people live and matter. The United States sees the principal threat as the Soviet Union, and vice versa. The Arabs see the principal threat as that of Israel. The matter of Israel's continuing association with the U.S. provokes a negative attitude in the popular Arab perception of that super power. Woodrow Wilson once referred to that "whole disgusting scramble" for the Near East. Although an early champion of the principle of self-determination for peoples, the U.S. today is in the unenviable situation of appearing to thwart the application of the self-determination principle in the case of the Arabs of Palestine.

The difficulty is largely the current absence of the barest hint of flexibility on the part of Israel. The U.S. reticence to talk to the Palestinians brings to mind the words of Prime Minister Attlee in 1946: "To start consultations with Arabs and Jews at this moment would prejudice the Egyptian negotiations and cause an uproar in the Middle East."

The Camp David accords emphasize the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreements' related time-table of Sinai withdrawals. Other concurrent peace initiatives are frustrated at present. The situation in the occupied territories has consequently reached a peak of desperation. A Knesset member has recently summed it up by saying: "If partition is unrealistic, annexation is devastating and unilateral autonomy is ruthless."

The other super power, the Soviet Union, though obviously excluded from Camp David, has undoubtedly increased its influence in the region. This is seen as a result *intra alia* of the popular perception of the United States as unable to initiate a fully comprehensive peace process. Camp David constituted an abrupt shift from the US/USSR joint declaration of 1977. That declaration stated that the two countries would work jointly towards the implementation of UN Resolution 242. The potential return to a platform of such joint commitment by two essential Security Council members, though highly welcome, is unlikely at present. Clearly, apart from the regional problem, their political middle ground is jeopardized by the 'realpolitik' of numerous global crises.

For us it is heartening that Europe continues to represent political middle ground in this situation. European readiness to maintain peace between Egypt and Israel in Sinai through the participation of four European countries in the proposed Multinational Force "does not cast any doubt on their well-known policies vis-a-vis the other problems in the region."

The Venice Declaration of 1980 upheld the twin principles of justice for peoples and security for states. Meaning could be given to these principles by super power support for a comprehensive peace. The absence of such support means that the Middle East is being polarised in a conflict of extremes. It is late in the day to suppose that credible peaceful solutions can come solely from the area. The Middle East is like other regions affected by polarization. The conflict of the extremes of left and right damages the credibility of a centrist regional contribution from the Arab World, as well as possibly from Israel itself. Moreover, proxy confrontation on a

number of issues, including oil, further endangers our very identity.

The recent meeting of Arab Summit leaders held in Morocco was adjourned until some time later this year because of an extremely thorny agenda. 1981 was, and I believe not accidentally, a year of continuous tension and diversion from the search for peace.

Conflict in the Lebanon augurs further Balkanization on ethnic and ideological grounds. The leader of the Arab revolt of 1916, my great grandfather, called for dignity and independence of peoples in all parts of the Arabian Peninsula. I find it tragic that religion and ethnic break up endangers the entire Middle East today.

The continuation of the Iraq/Iranian war is a threat to the eastern flank of the Arab World. Its continuation means the attrition of two Muslim countries and peoples. Furthermore, stability in the Near and Middle East cannot be realised without parity being developed between the region's resources and political aspirations.

1981 also witnessed the attack by Israeli aircraft on a peaceful nuclear installation in Baghdad, by a non-signatory to the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. This raid was seen as a further 'spiritual humiliation' by the Arab people. It was also a direct exploitation of the Iran/Iraq war.

These are some of the obstacles that affect us directly and indirectly. Psychologically, momentum towards peace is virtually at a standstill. The Saudi Eight-Point Peace Plan was an unequivocal restatement of the Arab readiness to search for peace. The adjournment of the Arab Summit can be seen as aiming at keeping this readiness alive. Yet this Arab readiness for peace is already seen as a danger to extremism in the region.

The United States referred in its recent memorandum of strategic understanding with Israel to the objective of acting as a "stabilizing influence and helping to reduce tensions in the region". Israeli leaders were meanwhile responding to the Saudi eight-point plan with the provocation of eight new settlements. The memorandum contributed negatively to Israel's sense of confidence in its own security, when Prime Minister Begin surprised the world and the United States, preoccupied as it was with the Polish crisis, by announcing the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. In the words of Abba Eban: "It is not easy to recall a precedent in recent years of a country annexing a territory, hitherto recognized by all nations, including Israel, as part of a foreign country." In the conflict of extremes, Syria is the signatory to a defence agreement with the Soviet Union.

However, nowhere is moderation and political centrism more exacerbated than in the occupied Arab territories: Jerusalem, the West Bank and Gaza. Israel sees the basis of its claim to these territories as better than Jordan's. Yet in human terms, the rights of self-determination of the Palestinian Arab inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, and the refugees and displaced persons the reform, (on a world-wide basis amounting to about 3,800,000), eclipse, as a matter of law, any claim to these territories."

The reality is one-sided when we consider that in the post World War period, three million Israelis have reversed their migration from Palestine to Europe, one million of them permanently. "Between 1959 and 1978 a total of 3.2 million Jewish residents went abroad and over this whole period two million residents" left "Israel longer than four years. In the five years after the 1973 War these movements increased: 1.4 million Jewish residents left the country and only 0.4 million of these are expected to return within four years." (The Demographic Jigsaw Puzzle in Northern Israel and the

West Bank by John Steibling) Israelis have exercised the political right to return, 30 years since the creation of the State of Israel. Palestinians and in particular those displaced by the 1967 war wait to exercise their right to live in peace on their national soil. The Israelis realized their own self-determination in 1948 with the forcible creation of their state. They selectively ignored the United Nations' call, through the 1947 partition plan, for the creation of an Arab state and a Jewish state in Palestine.

On 20 Nov. 1981 a civilian administration was appointed by the Israelis in the West Bank and Gaza. These territories approximate the boundaries of the (1947) Palestine State, and are now referred to by the occupant in the biblical terms of Judea and Samaria.

This terminology excludes both the city and region of Jerusalem and their Arab population already annexed by Israel in 1980, and does not validate a legal claim to Arab land. The Balfour Declaration was described as a declaration where "one nation solemnly promised to a second nation the country of a third". (Arthur Koestler). The Israelis are acting as though they today are the colonial power.

The civilian administration was entrusted with banding the following fields: health, education and transport, as well as municipal and village affairs. As for the judiciary, the Supreme Judicial Council was announced on 18 December 1981 to be discarded in favour of an appointed committee. The head of the civilian administration and the head of the military administration (the former principally comprised of military personnel) answer directly to the Israeli Defence Minister Sharon.

Violent reaction from the indigenous Palestinian population enables the Israelis to divide and rule. The civilian administration has actively exploited factionalism between cities and villages. Ensuing violence included the assassination of the head of the Village Association in Ramallah, provocation which has, in the eyes of the Israeli authorities, justified the closure of Bir Zeit University and a number of schools. The demolition of a number of houses in Hebron and in the largely Christian villages of Beit Sahur and Bethlehem continues. It is compounded by a widespread campaign of arrests. In the words of Harold Wilson, a friend of Israel: "The British House of Commons... draws ideas and inspiration from radically different local communities. Israel is perhaps not too confined or belatedly a state to learn from our experience." Under present circumstances, this is so much wishful thinking.

Israel today controls about 40 per cent of the land and 90 per cent of the water resources according to information and research carried out in the occupied territories. "Meanwhile, the IDF does its 'security' number on 'those who attack the peace process', which is to say anybody thought to be allied with the PLO. Prominent figures are regularly subjected to arrest, detention and calculated harassment. On what evidence?" The Civilian Administration "does not want to 'go into operational secrets'."

The civilian administration "sees the targets as 'destructive elements' given to 'incitement to violence'... 'I am very aware'... concedes a member of the administration, "of the very severe limitation on what I can do". "To independent West Bank watchers", what he is trying to do "when you put it together with a systematic programme of land

acquisition... looks like an effort to co-opt Camp David with Israel's own 'autonomy plan' -- of a de facto annexation." (Israel's Own Autonomy Plan by Phillip Geyelin). The recently announced World Zionist Organisation plan makes no secret of its intention to reduce the status of Arabs in the occupied territories to that of minorities by 1985. Israel hot houses the radicals it claims to fear and exports them to the Lebanon, Jordan and the oil-producing States. Such is the policy of a signatory to a strategic memorandum with the United States. The stated objective of that memorandum is to promote regional stability. Our ties with the Gulf place no doubt in our minds that this economic zone is directly affected by the Arab/Israeli conflict. The demographic imperative is important to the region as a whole. The peripheral relationship to oil must develop on the basis of mutual recognition of one another's needs. Migration as a result of political duress is a destabilizing factor that can only favour anarchy.

Jordan's position in the Arab/Israeli conflict is in accordance with that of other Arab countries who have accepted UN Resolution 242. His Majesty King Hussein was personally involved in its formulation. Total withdrawal of Israeli forces of occupation leading to total peace is the core of this resolution. Today, self-determination for the Palestinians would free the land and its people in a just solution to the Palestine problem. We need recognition of Palestinian economic and social rights, and their right to full and free political self-expression on their national soil. Such international recognition would revitalize a dynamic community that has played its part in difficult times in developing the economy, not only of Jordan but of the Gulf region. This improvement in the quality of their lives could be a lasting step towards possible regional interdependence. For these refugees people are the vector of stability or instability and the recognition of rights is what makes a political solution endure. The establishment of a new Palestinian Arab state... is not envisaged within the context of Security Council Resolution 242, but is not inconsistent with it. The practicalities of achieving revised Resolution 242 may no longer be feasible. This is not necessarily an impediment at the end of the day to a general conference of settlement. To establish such a state, which would then fall within the principles of Resolution 242, the Israelis have no ultimate option but to deal directly with the Palestinians in a general conference of settlement. In any such negotiations the Palestinians must be allowed to take part as of right and through their own chosen representative.

The most significant manifestation of the... international legal standing of the PLO is the status of observer conferred by the United Nations.

As for security, there is no such right known to international law as "the right to national security". The right inherent in the United Nations Charter, Article 51, to self-defence, can afford no basis for a claim to territorial sovereignty. The international call for Israeli withdrawal from territories occupied in June of 1967, including East Jerusalem, correlates the consideration of Israel's security, as well as that of all states in the region.

At the spiritual heart of the conflict lies the unresolved question of the Holy City of Jerusalem. As Muslims we are bound to recognize the historical rights of the believers of the two great mono-

theistic religions that preceded Islam: Judaism and Christianity. "Islam" extends "religious recognition to a variety of sites associated with a number of Jewish personalities: Nabi (Prophet) Samuel (NE of Jaffa); Nabi Rubin (Ruben, south of Jaffa); Maqam (grave of) Ibrahim (Hebron); Maqam Dawud (David E of Jerusalem); Maqam Sarah (N of Hebron)", to name a few. The "greatest of all honour", however, "was accorded by Islam to Jerusalem as the city of the Prophets of God which served as Qiblah (orientation in prayer) during the first fourteen years of the prophethood of Mohammad in Mecca and Madinah. Moreover, the ascent of Mohammad to heaven had to come through Jerusalem, whose prophets made a tradition of which he was the last exponent. Islam saw itself as another moment, final and culminating of the tradition of Jewish prophets... Thus Islam was a continuation of that same tradition of the one true religion revealed by God to Man". (Islam and the Problem of Israel by Ismael Raji Al Faruqi) Sovereignty is God's.

It is therefore sad that the plight of Jerusalem can only be resolved by an equitable political solution. Political sovereignty, municipal as well as religious rights are the three elements of a solution. They are best summarised in the words of Lord Caradon, a principal architect of Resolution 242. "There should be an Arab Jerusalem and an Israeli Jerusalem each exercising full sovereignty within its own territory", (ie. Israel and the new Arab State of Palestine), "but with no barriers between them and no impediment in freedom of movement between them." The (United Nations) Resolution might also request the secretary general to appoint a representative to be stationed in Jerusalem not to administer the city -- that would be for the Israelis on one side and the Palestinians on the other -- but to work with all concerned to secure the purposes of the resolution, particularly for the preservation of the holy places and free access to them.

As Arabs our involvement with Palestine dates back to the Canaanites in 4000 BC. In this century my great grandfather Hussein I was the first voice to seek the right to exercise self-determination in Palestine. Then, both he and my grandfather, King Abdullah, were politically sacrificed in the cause of Palestine and the former was buried in Jerusalem. As Jordanians it was on the 24th of July 1922 that the League of Nations accorded a mandate to Great Britain covering the territories of Palestine and Transjordan. Article 24 explicitly allowed Great Britain to exclude the region east of the Jordan, namely Transjordan, from the provisions of the Mandate. On Sept. 16, 1922, the Council of the League approved a separate administration for Transjordan under the British. In 1946 Britain recognized the independence of Transjordan and the League of Nations terminated the Mandate over Transjordan, but not over Palestine. So Jordan has enjoyed a continuous and distinct existence for 59 years. Jordanian association with Jerusalem is easily summarized: the Mandate over Palestine ended in 1948 when the British withdrew. Jordanian armed forces entered Palestine in response to a request for assistance from the Palestinian Arabs. The Israeli contention that these forces 'invaded Jerusalem' is incorrect. What followed in 1948 and 1967 is the source of the unresolved problems we still face today.

If the question today is the recognition of Israel, could not the answer be which Israel are we expected to recognize? Is it the Israel of 1948 or the Israel of 1967? Is it the Israel of expanding settlements and annexation? Or is it the Israel of an ill-concealed nuclear might which increasingly threatens to become an independent third party in the game of nations?

I quote here from a report on Israeli nuclear armament by a group of experts appointed by the Secretary General of the United Nations, submitted to him in June 1981. "Israel is capable of assembling a number of nuclear explosive devices within weeks, or perhaps even days." Israel's plans to utilise nuclear energy are also linked to their proposed Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal. This project signifies continued Israeli expansion without any consideration for the sovereignty of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, or the harm it will cause the latter's economic and social programmes. It also prejudices Palestinian rights in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israel intends to execute a project which is a threat to the security and peace of the area, more so since it not only invites new settlers but envisages the construction of nuclear plants along the new canal thus augmenting its existing nuclear capacity. Should the financial supporters of an Israel, indebted as it is to the tune of U.S.\$22.5 billion, not ask themselves what price Israel? Does that support promote as the U.S. strategic memorandum suggested regional stability or a drive for expansion?

We are today living at the eleventh hour of a monumental tragedy. The scope for semantics is limited by the fact that it is not one of right against wrong, but is often perceived by the parties as that of right against right. Even the strength of the definite article has changed the terminology we use from 'a national home in Palestine' to 'the building of Palestine as the Jewish National home'. Politicians are driven to paroxysms of fury over references to 'territories' or 'the territories', to 'people' or 'the people', and religion is exploited to deepen political extremes. Peace can only be the result of pressure brought about by an objective third party on these extremes; pressure which simultaneously promotes centrism and lasting centrist solutions.

All of the above has been related to elusive political security. I must, however, speak about basic security. What about the challenge of food and its availability at the end of this century?

I have thus far referred to peace and security in the context of the resolution of armed conflict. However, at the close of this century a major potential crisis lies in the shortfall to meet the food needs of hundreds of millions of people with all that entails in further radical exploitation. According to a recent Euro-Arab Club of Rome study, there will be 300 million Arabs living in our region around the year 2000, investing less than 3 per cent of GNP in agriculture. That is less than the growth rate of many countries in the Arab World and Africa.

The challenges facing Europe are manifold and serious. The relationship between "those who control politics" and "those who control wealth" has to be in middle-ground we can develop jointly. The middle ground of this threat of conflicting extremes is duty bound to face the dangers to coming generations. We have to preserve the centrist identity of all freedom-loving peoples. We look to the expression of European political will with interest and expectation.

As for Arab unity: "One should remember," in the words of my grandfather, "that the difference of opinion which have been current since the Arab Revolt are an ancient malady and represent nothing new." "God is with those who persevere." (The Qur'an). As a father of children of the Twenty-First Century, I fervently pray and hope that we can.

ECONOMY

In a bid to bring inflation to under 100%

Argentina plans sharp spending cuts

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 31 (R)—Argentina's economy minister says the military government plans sharp spending cuts this year and will sell many state-owned companies as part of an economic programme that aims to bring inflation to under 100 per cent.

A stiff dose of austerity is seen as necessary by Robert Alemann, to deal with recession, high unemployment and inflation now running at 131 per cent.

Mr. Alemann told Reuters in an interview that his priority is to cut the government's massive budget deficit.

He said that the 1982 budget, now being prepared, would sharply cut spending on social welfare and public works while the armed forces, which have undertaken a big arms buildup since they overthrew President Maria Estela Peron in 1976, would be asked to cut back on equipment purchases.

Mr. Alemann said he was also aiming for an export-led economic recovery and he wanted to sell many state-owned companies on the grounds that the private sector could run them better. His denationalisation proposals will be presented to President Leopoldo Galtieri by April 23.

Mr. Alemann was wary when talking about target figures for his austerity programme and he refused to give a firm projection of inflation, saying only that it would be brought down to "well under 100 per cent" by the end of the year.

The 1982 treasury deficit, the amount of extra money the government has to print to make its books balance, would be equivalent to about one per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP), Mr. Alemann added.

Last year's deficit was 25,850 billion pesos (\$2.58 billion), which has been unofficially estimated at two per cent of the GDP, the total value of goods and services produced.

The minister's hopes for an export-led economic recovery are based on the export potential of industries processing the country's vast output of farm products.

One of his first actions after being sworn in last month was to slap a 10 per cent export levy on unprocessed agricultural commodities.

He believes that this measure, combined with subsidies offered for the export of manufactured goods, should help stimulate agri-business.

Denationalisation plans being studied by the government include

the sale of banks and insurance companies. Mr. Alemann has said he is also in favour of ending the state's monopoly of the oil industry.

The proposals have raised an uproar of protest from banned political parties, which have threatened to reverse any major denationalisations when the military eventually hands back power to an elected government.

Comparing his policies to those of his monetarist predecessor, Jose Martinez de Hoz, who held office from 1976 until early last year, Mr. Alemann said he would

try to reduce Argentina's huge foreign debt rather than accumulate foreign currency reserves.

The foreign debt now stood at \$32 billion, including \$20 billion owed by the public sector, he added.

Opposition politicians have predicted that a public outcry against Mr. Alemann's policies will force him out of office before the end of this year, but the minister is confident of continued support from the military authorities.

"I would not have taken the job otherwise," he said.

Tin producers to form own group

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 31 (A.P.)—Malaysia has initiated a move for all tin producing countries of the world to form a group to protect their interests, according to Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam.

The minister did not call such a group a cartel and observers said that any such group could have only limited effect because unlike oil there are easy substitutes for tin available in the world.

They also pointed out that the United States alone had some 200,000 tons of tin in its stockpile and this alone amounted to more than three years of the entire production of Malaysia, which is the largest tin producer in the world, producing about 40 per cent of the total output.

The other major tin producers are Indonesia, Thailand and Bolivia and all have been highly critical of the United States selling tin from its stockpile in the international market since December. They claim such sales were depressing prices.

Mr. Musa told a press conference that "we have started to exchange views with Indonesia over the proposed move (to form a group) and have plans to consult the leading producing countries including Bolivia and Thailand."

"We feel that we have been let

down by certain industrialised countries, particularly the United States, with regard to the dumping of tin without consideration for problems faced by producing countries," he said.

Mr. Musa said when he was the

primary industries minister, he had managed to persuade the U.S. to join the 5th International Tin Agreement (ITA) but now Washington had refused to take part in the 6th ITA to be launched in July this year.

Textile pact pleases nobody

By Anthony Moreton and Brij Khindaria

GENEVA—What has emerged from the renewal in December of the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) on world textile trade is an agreement that will satisfy none of the main participants -- the EEC, the Third World and the U.S.

The compromise agreement, concluded after five weeks of talks in Geneva beginning on November 18, has frustrated the aspirations of the low-cost suppliers, mainly in the Far East, who were seeking more liberalised access to the markets of the industrialised West, nor does it allay the fears of the West, particularly the EEC, which has seen more than 1 million jobs lost within the European textile industry over the past decade.

The MFA is the framework within which 80 per cent of world trade in textiles and garments is

conducted. It was drawn up in 1972 and 1973 and was intended to allow the Third World countries to increase their supplies to the West at the rate of 6 per cent a year.

Even before the first MFA could start on January 1, 1974, the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war had led to the oil crisis that was to sow the seeds of world depression. With the onset of recession the hopes for giving the Third World more assured outlets at the same time as allowing for the reorganisation of Western textile industries all-but collapsed.

Although the next protocol is tighter, it does not meet the demands of Europe in one vitally important respect. The quotas of goods which can enter each Western country in 1983 from each supplier will be based on those in 1980, as the EEC demanded.

The MFA and its protocols are merely a legal framework. Within this framework each importer can negotiate a year's supply of goods with each supplying country. These are called the bilateral agreements.

The West wanted the 1983 bilateral to be based on imports in 1980: the Far East wanted them based on treaties already negotiated for this year -- and on this point they won.

What this means can be seen from the example of imports to the EEC from all suppliers of men's and boys' suits. Imports in 1980 amounted to 949,000; the 1982 quota is 1.44 million, some 52 per cent higher.

Other main points from the protocol are:

-- Length: This MFA will last for four years and seven months instead of four years. This was an "adjusted" compromise. The West wanted a five-year protocol, the Far East four years, but they compromised on four years, six months. Then, it is reported, Pakistan asked for a month's extension because the end of June coincided with a religious holiday.

-- Dominant suppliers: The three main suppliers -- Hong Kong, South Korea and Macao, together with Taiwan which (as a non-country) is not a signatory to the MFA, have agreed they will negotiate a reduction in their quotas.

This is an important concession. It means that part of the share which these countries have in markets in Europe and America can now be reallocated to small developing countries, such as Sri Lanka or Indonesia, without Western markets being flooded with

cheap goods.

-- Growth rates: It has been agreed that growth rates for the most sensitive products, such as cotton yarn or trousers, will be "positive zero" -- that is about 0.1 per cent. The overall growth rate for all the products covered by the MFA will be lower than before, an important concession to the West though it does not meet all their demands.

Growth of imports in future will, therefore, be more closely aligned to the rise in gross domestic product in each country. This means it will probably be under 1 per cent a year rather than just over as at present.

-- Fraud: This is the procedure by which goods are invoiced from one country when they actually come from another. It is a means of getting round the bilateral quotas. No agreement has been possible on this and it is to be discussed later.

-- Global ceilings: These are still to be agreed.

The U.S. position on the MFA was crucial to any successful renewal of the arrangement. The U.S. occupied a relatively central position between the liberal trade demands of the Third World and the protectionism sought by the EEC throughout most of the talks. But in the last week of negotiations, President Reagan ordered a strengthening of the U.S. role, moving it closer to the Community.

Although the U.S. did not go as far as the EEC in seeking Third World export cutbacks, it obtained a paragraph in the protocol permitting less flexibility in the use of export quotas.

A major gain for the Third World was the creation of a new group of experts under MFA sponsorship to examine whether the textiles industry in Europe and the U.S. was being restructured to meet the challenges of Third World competition and new technology.

The group's creation is important because in seeking the original MFA the industrialised nations pledged to use the arrangement only as a breathing space to strengthen their industries. The so-called pause tries will have stretched to more than 12 years when the extended MFA expires, and exporters now want to see proof that European and U.S. companies are not using the MFA as a device to expand their market shares at the expense of developing countries.

-- Financial Times news feature

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Japan to boost car production

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (R)—Japan's car makers say they plan produce even more vehicles this year, despite a slump gripping their American and West European rivals.

Production plans announced so far by all 11 Japanese manufacturers show their combined output will rise to a record 11.69 million vehicles this year from 11.18 million in 1981.

Projected exports of completed vehicles this year will rise only one per cent to 6.11 million after a 1.3 per cent increase last year, due to continued voluntary curbs on Japanese car exports to the U.S. and Western Europe, according to their plans.

But the Japanese plan to increase exports of vehicles in kit form for local assembly by 25 per cent to 689,000 this year, they said.

Their 1982 domestic sales will rise 8.9 per cent to 5.58 million after a 2.2 per cent 1981 increase, as Japanese manufacturers will make a major effort in domestic sales.

Toyota Motor Company Ltd, Japan's top producer, plans to make 3.38 million vehicles this year, up five per cent.

IMF chief assails trade protectionism

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R)—The managing director of the International Monetary Fund yesterday attacked protectionism and said maintaining an open international trading system would bring higher real incomes to both industrial and developing countries.

Jacques de Larosiere was addressing the European Management Forum in Davos, Switzerland, and his remarks were made available here.

He said any moves by the industrial countries to cut back on competitive imports from the developing world would bring about a similar reaction from poor countries and all nations would suffer.

He told economic and business leaders at the forum that there

Poland, China renew trade protocol

PEKING, Jan. 31 (R)—Poland and China have renewed their annual trade protocol which is expected to result in somewhat less trade this year than in 1981, according to Polish sources.

China has relatively little trade with Warsaw Pact countries, and Poland is no exception, with two-way exchanges last year worth about \$100 million.

The sources cited Poland's shortage of hard currency for the expected reduction in trade this year.

The protocol, called the 1982 goods exchange and payments agreements, was signed here Friday.

Kuwait, Yugoslavia hold economic talks

KUWAIT, Jan. 31 (A.P.)—Yugoslav Finance Minister Petar Kostic met yesterday with Kuwait's Ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah. Mr. Kostic who arrived here on Friday for a 3-day visit, also conferred with his Kuwaiti counterpart Abdul Latif Al Hamad.

Finance ministry sources said that the talks dealt with boosting economic and financial cooperation, particularly in the banking sphere.

Earlier reports had indicated that the Yugoslav national bank

would negotiate a loan from Kuwait.

Reagan sells California home

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 31 (R)—President Reagan's three-bedroom Californian home, on offer for \$1.9 million, has been sold but the estate agents refuse to name the buyer or the price.

The house, with a panoramic view of the Pacific Ocean, two servants' rooms and a film projector concealed in a dining room cupboard, cost the Reagans \$100,000 nearly 25 years ago. He put it up for sale when he became president a year ago.

Mr. Reagan will keep his ranchhouse near Santa Barbara, 145 kilometres north of here.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:50 Laurel and Hardy
6:10 Children's Programme
6:30 Children's Programme
7:00 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Panorama
10:00 Variety Show
11:00 News in Arabic
11:55 Variety Show (Continued)

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
7:45 Environmental Protection
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Tizi
9:10 Hart to Hart
10:00 News in English
10:15 Brideshead Revisited
11:00 News in Arabic

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:05 Morning Show
11:00 30 minute Theatre
11:30 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:20 The Elton John Story
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 French way of Life
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Sports Round-up
18:30 North by Sea
19:00 News Desk
19:30 Instrumentals
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT
04:00 Newsweek 04:30 The End of the Affair 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peaches' Choice 05:45 Is Sin Out of Date? 06:00 Newsweek 06:30 Musician at Large 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 The London Bach 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Cools Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 A Word in Edgeways 10:15 The Instrument Makers 10:30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 Backtracking 11:30 Pageant of the Past 12:00 Radio Newsworld 12:15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Is Small Still Beautiful? 14:15 The End of the Affair 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Red and the Black 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europe 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsworld 18:30 Rhythm 'n' Roots 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peaches' Choice 20:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30

News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation." 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses. 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters. 20:00 Special English news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

ARRIVALS

8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:55 Agaba
9:00 Cairo
9:00 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:40 Dhahran
9:45 Kuwait
9:50 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:10 Beirut, Larnaca
10:15 Kuwait (SR)
10:20 Tripoli (LA)
10:25 Moscow (SU)
10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
10:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
10:45 Beirut
10:55 Bangkok
11:00 Athens
11:00 Cairo
11:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
11:05 London (BA)
11:30 Paris (AF)
11:30 Cairo (EA)
11:30 Beirut (MEA)
11:30 Cairo (EA)
11:30 Baghdad
11:30 Baghdad

DEPARTURES:

03:00 Cairo
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)

06:30 Damascus

07:00 Agaba
09:00 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:45 Tunis, Madrid
12:00 Paris, London
12:30 Cairo
13:00 Beirut
15:10 Tripoli (LA)
15:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
20:15 Baghdad
20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
21:15 Cairo (EA)
22:00 Baghdad
01:15 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:

Amman 36149
Abdul Aziz Al Jamal 36149
Mohammad Kamal Abbasi 24561

Zargat:

Mufid Damrah 85512/83047

Irbid:

Fakhri Haddad 3109

PHARMACIES:

Amman: Al Salam 36730
Al Hayah 24636
Fataleh 37130
Qadiri 69448
Sarah 71140

Zargat:

Nuba (-)

Irbid:

Khazir 3085

TAXIS:

Al Khayyam 41541
Al Ahram 63911
Al Nahda 63066
Bahar 71329
Zeid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44283
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 5:06
Sunrise 6:31
Dhuhr 11:49
Asr 2:47
Maghreb 5:09
Isha 6:34

CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwibdeh 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24690
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shumaisan 63249

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also

mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

UAE dirham 93.1/93.7
Omani rial 987.6/990.6
U.S. dollar 341.5/343.5
U.K. sterling 635.5/639.5
W. German mark 145.6/146.5
Swiss franc 183.6/184.7
French franc 57.5/57.8

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Firebrigade, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22996
Cablegram or telegram 18

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes 230
Eggplant (large) 170
Potatoes (imported) 120
Marrow (small) 240
Marrow (large) 150
Cucumber (small) 450
Cucumber (large) 350
Hot Green Pepper 480
Sweet Pepper 300
Cabbage 120
Onions (dry) 150
Green onions 180
Garlic 500
Spinach 80
Cocoon (piece) 350
Beans 450
Bananas 260
Bananas (Mukammal) 225
Local Potatoes 130

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture from contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century oriental artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luwibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Italian lire 27.5/27.7 (for every 100)
Japanese yen 148.4/149.3 (for every 100)
Dutch guilder 133.3/134.1
Belgian franc 85.7/86.2
Swedish crown 60.2/60.6

Telephone:

Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

Broad Beans 400

Apples (Golden) 250
Apples (Double Red) 250
Apples (Starken) 230
Lemons 150
Oranges (Abu surra) 250
Oranges (Shamouti) 220
Oranges (local) 110
Oranges (French) 160
Cauliflowers 90
Tangerine 230
Bomali 220
Carrot 160
Turnips 140
Chestnut 520
Grapefruit 110
Beet 140
Lettuce (a head) 100
Mandarin oranges 220

SPORTS

Connors meets
McEnroe in U.S.
indoor final

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (R)—Jimmy Connors rallied to put down the surprisingly tough challenge of qualifier Chip Hooper, 3-6, 7-6, 6-3, 6-2, last night to reach the final of the \$300,000 U.S. pro indoor tennis tournament.

His opponent in the final will be top seed John McEnroe. Earlier in the day McEnroe, the world's number one player, had an unexpectedly easy time with number three seed Vitas Gerulaitis, scoring a 6-1, 6-2, 6-4 victory.

McEnroe has never won this \$60,000 title. The number two-seeded Connors will be aiming for a record fifth title.

"At first I didn't see what was coming at me too much. But I didn't miss too many returns from the third set on," Connors said afterwards.

Nehemiah sets
another record

DALLAS, Jan. 31 (R)—Renaldo Nehemiah set a world indoor best time for the 60 yards hurdles and Jeanette Bolden established a new mark in the women's 60 yards dash at an invitation athletics meeting here last night.

Nehemiah hit the tape in 6.82 seconds, beating his own mark of 6.89 set in New York in January 1979.

Bolden knocked two-hundredths of a second off the women's 60 yards time of 6.62 seconds set by Alice Brown in January last year.

Jeff Thomson strikes
back for Australia

ADELAIDE, Jan. 31 (R)—Clive Lloyd and Larry Gomes rallied West Indies after vintage fast bowling by Jeff Thomson had given Australia the initiative on the second day of the third and final cricket test today.

After Australia were all out for 238, West Indies slipped to 92 for four in reply. But then Lloyd (53) and Gomes (53 not out) came together in a century stand and at the close West Indies were 204 for six, needing 35 for first innings lead.

Bowling like a man inspired, Thomson was unlucky not to do better than his four for 72.

Rod Marsh, leading Australia in place of the injured Greg Chappell, praised Thomson's bowling. "It's the first time this season Thomson's had to take the lion's share of the fast bowling and he did it magnificently," Marsh said.

But no Australian bowler could stop Lloyd and Gomes grafting their way to a 102-run fifth wicket. By the time Lloyd was caught behind by Marsh off Thomson, the West Indies were out of danger. Australia are defending a 1-0 lead in the series.

Rain washes out 2nd
day's play at Kanpur

KANPUR, India, Jan. 31 (R)—Rain restricted play to 56 minutes on the second day of the sixth and final cricket test between India and England today.

England, 213 for three overnight, moved to 249 for four in the limited time available and with only three days left, India's 1-0 lead in the series now looks secure.

The start this morning was delayed for an hour. In the next hour England made 36 for the loss of David Gower but the bad weather closed in again during lunch and no further play was possible.

Gower and Ian Botham had added 127 in 168 when Gower, facing the new ball, was deceived by Kapil Dev's in-swing and was lbw for 85.

Botham finished on 53 not out—his fifth half century of the series took a guarded 163 minutes—and Mike Gatting had still to score.

Benitez, Frias retain boxing titles

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 31 (R)—Wilfred Benitez of Puerto Rico scored a unanimous decision over Roberto Duran here last night to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) light-middleweight title and frustrate the legendary Panamanian's comeback aspirations.

Benitez, 23, put on an amazing display of boxing, thwarting Duran's attacks throughout the 15-round contest. In the end, the champion beat the 30-year-old challenger at his best game—fighting inside.

The turning point came midway through the seventh round. Duran, who won the first half of the round, went inside and began hammering away at Benitez. But the champion fought off the ropes and the fighters exchanged a flurry of punches, with Duran suffering a cut over his left eye.

The rest of the way it was all Benitez, who lured Duran to the ropes and then came out with punishing combinations.

Benitez never hurt Duran, who was the world lightweight champion for six years beginning in 1972 and more recently lost the

world welterweight crown to Sugar Ray Leonard in a rematch. In the second half of the fight.

Asked if he would retire, Duran said: "I don't think I should continue fighting." He added that he was satisfied with the judge's decision. "Yes, Benitez won."

Benitez, who made his second successful defence of the title he won from Britain's Maurice Hope last May, said he was setting his sights on the title of undefeated middleweight champion Marvin Hagler. In almost the same breath, however, the champion said he wanted a rematch with Leonard.

The bout was fairly close through the first six rounds, with Duran scoring to the head in the second and sixth. Duran's blows jolted the champion but failed to do any real damage.

Judge Hal Miller had Benitez winning by only one point, 143-142, judge Dave Moretti had Benitez on top 144-141 and judge Lou Tabat had Benitez winning 145-144.

Benitez led by only one point on two of the three judges' scorecards through 13 rounds. Duran was

leading on two of the scorecards after nine rounds.

The victory raised Benitez's record to 43 victories, one loss and a draw. He earned \$900,000. Duran's record is 74-3. He received \$300,000.

In Los Angeles World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight champion, Arturo Frias retained his title and avenged the only loss of his career last night with a ninth-round technical points win over Ernesto Espana of Venezuela.

The fight was stopped by the ringside doctor with two minutes 34 second left in the ninth round after Frias was unintentionally butted by Espana, opening up a cut under his left eye.

Frias was ahead on all three scorecards and he was declared the winner. Under WBA rules, the fight would have been declared a draw if Frias had been behind.

Judge Emma Urrutaga of Panama had Frias in front 79-77, judge Takeshi Shimakura of Japan had it 80-76 and referee Hiroyuki Tezaki of Japan scored it 79-76.

It was the first defence by Frias since he won the championship on December 5 in Las Vegas with an eighth-round knockout over former champion Claude Noel of Trinidad.

The victory improved the 25-year-old champion's professional record to 24-1.

Frias' only loss was on May 30 last year when the Venezuelan scored a highly-controversial 10-round split points decision over him in Caracas.

The challenger, who was trying to win the title for the second time, now has a record of 34-4.

Early in the fight it looked as if Frias might be unable to continue after Espana opened up a cut over his left eye. The champion's nose started bleeding as well.

But Frias, fighting before many of his hometown fans, quickly turned into the aggressor, continually forcing the pace and confusing the challenger with often awkward flurries of punches.

Neither man came close to scoring a knockdown even though both connected with solid punches.

The 27-year-old challenger was controlled the first four rounds but then seemed to start tiring under Frias' relentless attack.

Soviet Sidorov betters
Tokyo marathon record

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (R)—Vadim Sidorov of the Soviet Union pulled away from Britain's High Jones in the last 800 metres to win the Tokyo marathon in two hours 10 minutes 33 seconds today.

The 22-year-old student, who bettered the time of 2:11:00 set by Rodolfo Gomez of Mexico last year, took over the lead with Jones at the 35 kilometre mark.

But Jones, 26, winner of the Oslo marathon last year, was unable to keep up with Sidorov's speed before entering the stadium and finished second in 2:10:41.

Stefano Brunetti of Italy came in third in 2:11:22, followed by Japan's Takao Nakamura in 2:12:11, Jouni Kortelainen of Finland in 2:12:15, and Sven Kristensen of Denmark in 2:12:33.

Agapius Masong of Tanzania set the fast pace by taking a big lead up to the 32 kilometre mark, but he began to drop behind the leaders to finish 14th in 2:15:35.

Seventy-six runners from 18 nations, including 30 foreigners, took part in the 42.195 kilometre race under sunny skies.

East German wins Manila marathon

Two times Olympic champion Waldemar Cierpinski of East Germany today won the 42-km Manila international marathon with a solo finish five minutes ahead of second-place American Philip Camp.

Cierpinski, winner of the 1976 Montreal and 1980 Moscow Olympic marathons, clocked two hours, 14 minutes, 27 seconds. Camp timed in at 2:19:39 and Chen Chang-Ming of Taiwan at 2:27:18.

About 700 runners, including 100 foreign entries, among them veterans of the Boston, New York and Peking marathons, started the race at Rizal Park, New Manila Bay.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ AK
♥ J865
♦ K876
♣ 543

EAST
♠ J1032
♥ Q942
♦ QJ9432
♣ A105

SOUTH
♠ Q987654
♥ AK3
♦ Void
♣ AQ2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

To give yourself the best chance to make your contract, it is important to test your possibilities in the right order. South's technique on this hand is an object lesson.

North-South bid a difficult hand quite well. Note that South could do no more than rebid spades as cheaply as possible until he learned that North had at least a couple of spades. And North had to bid a weak four-card suit at the two-level and then rebid two no trump to show his values.

West led the queen of diamonds. Before reading on, consider the hand from declarer's point of view and decide how you would give

yourself the best chance to make four spades.

Obviously, there is no problem if spades break no worse than 3-1. You can cash dummy's trumps, get back to your hand with a diamond ruff and draw the last trump. Now you cannot lose more than two club tricks and a heart. Therefore, it must be right to lead a trump to the king at trick two. When West shows out on this trick, how do you continue?

You can now try the club finesse, but if that fails you might be reduced to hoping that you can drop the queen of hearts to fulfill your game. Better technique is to tackle hearts first.

Cash the ace and king of hearts. If the queen drops, you again cannot lose more than three tricks. But the lady doesn't oblige. Now do you cross to dummy to take the club finesse?

Not yet. You have yet another chance. Continue with a third heart. If the hearts split 3-3, or West has the queen, the high heart in dummy will take care of a club loser, and the high trump is the entry to it. East can ruff, but he will, in effect, be ruffing your loser with his winning trump.

But hearts are 4-2 the wrong way, so now you have no choice but to use the trump entry to dummy to take the club finesse. Fortunately that succeeds, and you end up making the same ten tricks as those players who took the club finesse at trick three.

But think of all the extra fun you've had!

Erika Hess wins 1st gold

SCHLADMING, Austria, Jan. 31 (R)—Erika Hess of Switzerland won the first gold medal of the world alpine ski championships at Haus today by taking the women's combined title with a superb demonstration of her slalom technique.

The 19-year-old Swiss, leader of the World Cup standings, came first in the slalom leg of the event to move up from the 12th place she held after the downhill half of the competition on Thursday.

Perrine Pelen of France took the silver medal and American Christin Cooper the bronze. They

were also second and third today. Hess has been the supreme slalom skier of the last two World Cup seasons, at one point winning 10 out of 11 races, and that consistency made her the favourite after her fine downhill run.

"After the downhill I expected to win, but even so I was glad to do so because there was a lot of pressure on me and concentration was difficult," Hess said. "But I had two clean runs on a course that was not too taxing and I'm glad to have the gold medal. That will make me ski even better in the other slalom races here."

Advertise by mail
in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently

bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash or cheque accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 7.500.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 7.500, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 7.500 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 15, three insertions cost JD 22.500 etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 10 for 40 words and JD 12.500 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or cheque to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times,
P.O. Box 6710,
Amman, Jordan.

(write one word only per box - please print)

Please publish the above advertisement in the Jordan Times on _____ day (s). Enclosed is payment of _____.

Name:
Address:
Signature:



NOTICE

JORDAN ISLAMIC BANK FOR FINANCE AND INVESTMENT First Housing Project Prequalification of Civil Works Contractors

Jordan Islamic Bank for Finance and Investment invites first class local and/or foreign contractors, or joint ventures composed of both, for prequalification for its first housing project.

Those interested to prequalify are requested to obtain standard forms of the prequalification statement, available at the head office of the bank, at Shmeisani, close to Ministry of Justice, P.O. Box 926225, Amman.

The project is to be constructed on a piece of land of about 40,000 square metres, located 100 metres from the main University Road, opposite to Jordan Times premises. It contains the following elements:

- 192 Apartments in a number of buildings, each consisting of a number of storeys.
- 31 Villas
- Shopping Centre, including an office area
- Car park
- School, Kindergarten, and a mosque
- Ancillary works

Total built-up area is approx. 70,000 sq.m.
Expected period of construction: about 24 months.
The buildings are dimensioned so that a modulated modern system could be used.

Qualified contractors are expected to prove, with documentary evidence, previous experience in at least 3 projects similar in nature and magnitude, as well as their technical and financial capability, to execute the works in accordance with the specifications and required period of construction.

Prequalification applications are to be submitted not later than March 1, 1982.

PHOTOGRAPHY COURSE
at HAYA ARTS CENTRE

The centre is offering a two-months photography course.

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Expatriate requires a one bedroom furnished apartment for rent.

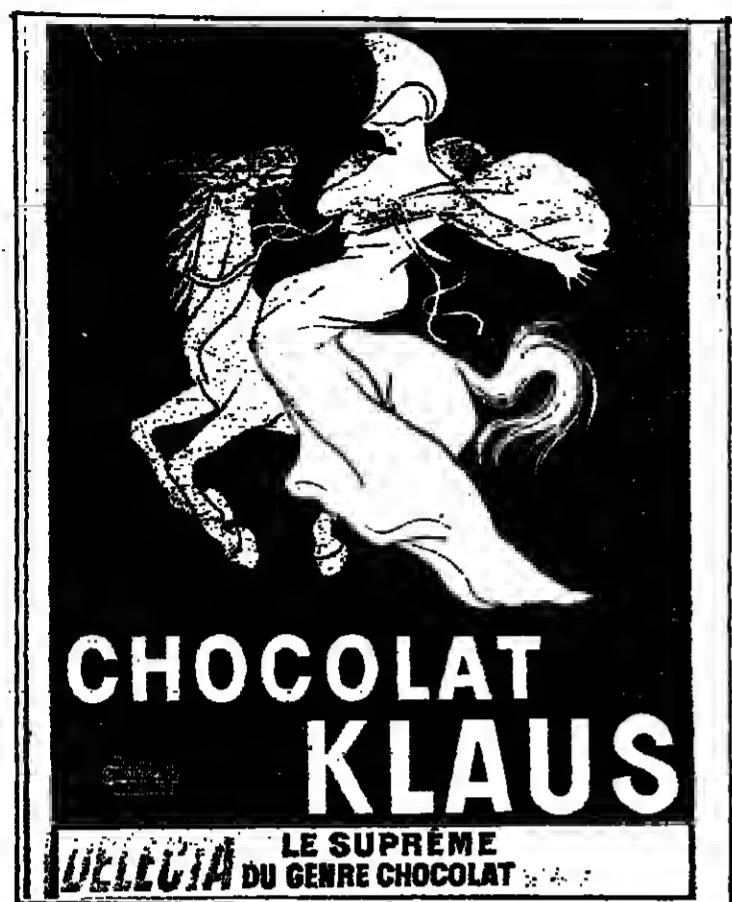
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We would like to announce that we now have two telephone lines:

Please ring either 92103 or 92106.
Thank you.

FEATURES

Cappiello and Paul Colin:
a retrospective exhibition

A poster by Cappiello

Paris is at present paying tribute to two artists who did more than anybody to make poster-painting a real art: thanks to Cappiello and Paul Colin, this advertising medium, while admirably fulfilling its immediate role, has surpassed its first intention and now remains a living testimony not only of a certain period in time but also of history as a whole.

Recent donations from the artist's daughter-in-law and a number of important purchases by the Musée d'Orsay have provided the chance of presenting, at the Grand-Palais, a retrospective exhibition of some 400 works by Cappiello.

Born in 1875 at Leghorn, this

artist lost his first name when he came to Paris in 1898. He never again left the French capital, where he died in 1942. He was first of all known as a caricaturist, and the most striking part of the exhibition does seem to be the some 200 portraits sketched from real life here all the great figures of the day have been caught, coquettes, writers, politicians, all more vividly than in a film perhaps.

The young Cappiello continued to paint, however, and also took an interest in sculpture, decoration and illustration. In 1900, he tried his hand at his first poster and immediately revealed as master's flair. From then on he produced more than 3,000, nearly all of which remain firmly in the visual memory and have strongly influenced the following generations of creators. A full and exciting catalogue tells us all this and reproduces all the works exhibited; it is completed by 110 biographical

notes on the celebrities who were the object of the caricatures and a description of some fifteen newspapers to which Cappiello contributed regularly.

As for Paul Colin, he was 20 when he arrived in Paris from his native Nancy in 1913 and settled in a small hotel in the Place de la Sorbonne. Today, this hotel still exists but, on the other side of the square, the Sorbonne chapel has opened its doors to an exhibition of 70 works (posters but also paintings, sets of stage and cinema, cement reliefs) by the artist, thanks to whom the School has trained more than 4,000 pupils. A strange setting, this formal chapel, to hang posters which have to withstand crowds and noise. And yet (is it the shock of the contrast?) in such a setting, the high quality of the art of Colin becomes more sensitive.

— Radio France Internationale



A poster by Paul Colin



"Think of the money I'd save coming to get you myself."

Chinese leaders
brace themselves
for baby boomBy Jonathan Sharp
Reuter

PEKING—China's leaders fear a new baby boom in the world's most populous nation where 33 people are born every minute and 11 die.

Vice-premier Chen Muhua said family planning was no longer strictly observed and population growth in this country of one billion people exceeded the target last year.

Madame Chen, quoted in the China Daily, said hundreds of millions of people born during a period of uncontrolled growth in the 1960s were now entering marriageable age.

"If they are not guided into the orbit of family planning, it will be almost impossible to keep our population within the limit of 1.2 billion at the end of the century," said Madame Chen, director of China's top birth control organization.

Thanks to a vigorous birth control programme, in which couples are often penalised for having more than one child, the growth rate is now less than 1.2 per cent.

But Madame Chen said population control was still a matter for "much apprehension." Another press report noted that 33 babies are born every minute in China while 11 people die.

She said China's grain output almost equalled that of the United States in 1980, yet per capita production was very low by world standards.

Madame Chen said eugenic, the controversial science of improving the physical and mental health of people through selective breeding, "must not be neglected."

"China now has more than one million patients suffering from congenital mental deficiency while the level of education of its population in general ranks comparatively low in the world."

She said there were 454 college students for every 10,000 Americans and 183 for every 10,000 Japanese. But in China there were only 14.

She noted that recent agricultural reforms, under which groups of families of individual households have responsibility for meeting production quotas, tended to encourage people to have more babies.

China is conducting a nationwide census this year, a massive operation involving American-designed computers and five million interviewers.

Other official statistics published today showed there were over 40 marriages for every one divorce in China.

A senior judge said last year the divorce rate was climbing because the courts, unwilling in the past to end marriages, realised they had been too strict and forced some unsuitable marriages to continue.

Today's profile showed 32,000 bicycles, 18,000 sewing machines, 69,000 watches and 10,000 television sets were bought every day in China. But daily per capita consumption totalled a mere 60 fen (34 U.S. cents).

The man who
hardly ever
said goodbye

ORLANDO, Florida (R)—A man who never again used the word goodbye after leaving his father on the Titanic has died, asking that his ashes be scattered in the Atlantic where the liner sank 70 years ago.

The family of Frank Goldsmith, 79, are to ask film maker Mike Harris, who has spent several million dollars trying to locate the ship, to carry out his last wish.

Mr. Goldsmith's father went down with 1,513 passengers and crew on the Titanic after it struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland Coast on April 15, 1912 on its maiden voyage.

Frank Goldsmith, aged nine at the time of the tragedy, would recall to his family how his mother and father kissed goodbye as the lifeboats were hoisted from the liner and his father said "no long Frankie, I'll see you later."

Tunny sailboats
back in fashion

Eole III — getting back to basics

PARIS—Good news for the lovers of "old-fashioned" sailing boats: tunny sailboats, which had disappeared in France since 1935, will be coming back into fashion in France. "Eole", the first tunny sailboat of its generation, has already been launched at Lorient, in Brittany, and has been on the high seas since July 15, 1981.

Made for the fishermen of Etal, this boat, built by a shipowner of Plouhinec (Morbihan), is one of the three winners of the contest launched in 1979 for the design of an efficient and economic fishing boat. Its two younger brothers, "Erispo" and "Cadoudal" will soon be launched in its wake.

But this is not simply a return to old-time fishing. With a good breeze behind it, this revolutionary tunny boat can reach a speed of ten knots, thanks to its 200 square metres of sail. It also possesses an auxiliary engine of 140 horsepower. The great advantage of sails of course is a big saving in fuel: nearly 6,000 litres of fuel oil per week, compared with a boat of the same tonnage but fitted with a 400-horsepower engine. This represents a saving of 400,000 francs for a fishing season of 40 weeks per year.

Another advantage is that the job of handling the sails, which could have been a major difficulty for the five crew members normally on the fishing boat, has been considerably simplified, thanks to a system of rolling up the sails which enables the operation to be rapid and effortless. In addition, the "Eole" (and its little brothers)

will be able to practice a very selective type of fishing with its 18 lines or "trawls". The traditional white-tunny fishing in this Lorient area of Brittany will profit considerably from this new sailboat.

The construction of these boats will help to give work to the craftsmen in the workshops and the shipyards of the region, which are traditionally involved with fishing boats more than any other type of naval shipbuilding. One drawback unfortunately is that the price of the Eole is relatively high: nearly 2.5 million francs.

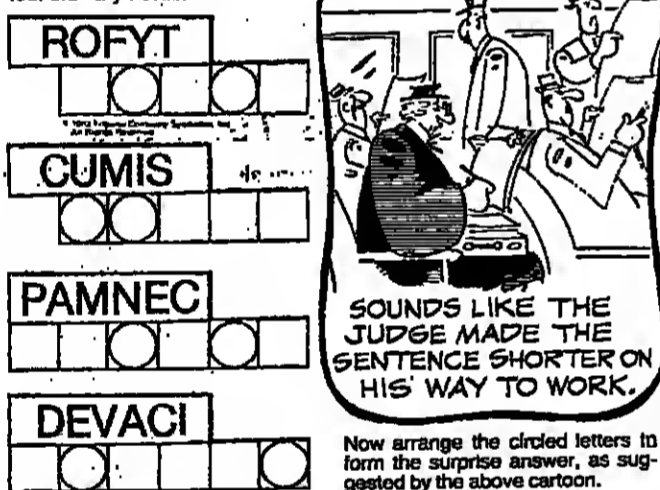
But this sailboat is the answer to a challenge. It wasn't built for picturesque or nostalgic reasons. The shipbuilders' purpose is economic: to cut down the consumption of fuel whose price is for ever increasing and to adapt the fishing fleet to modern needs and obtain a better yield. This was why the project was supported by the Research and Liaison Committee of Breton Interests and by the National Agency for the Valorisation of Research, two French organisations which were keen to contribute in a concrete way to this realisation.

Eole and its brothers have opened the door for other new-style fishing boats to follow. A first experimental fishing catamaran, of mixed propulsion (sail and engine) was launched at Quiberon a short while ago. This boat was designed in order to practice a form of fishing which will respect the environment more and waste less fuel. So its full steam ahead for the new sailboat era.

Radio France Internationale

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

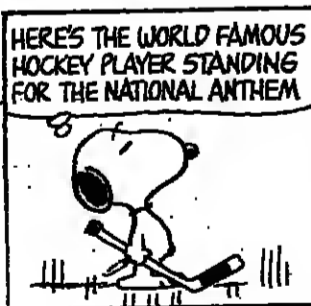


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

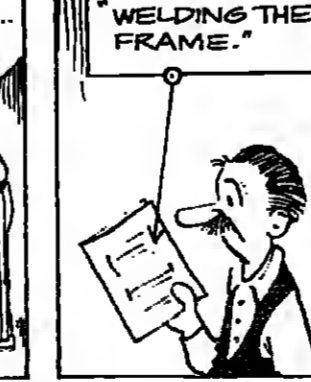
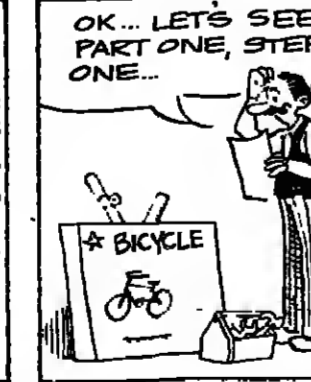
Print answer here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)
Yesterday's Jumbles: YOUNG FLAKE JABBER MANAGE
Answer: What a person who claims he always sleeps like a baby probably never had—A BABY

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1982

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early part of the day is adverse for taking chances. A time to get together with business allies and exchange viewpoints. Try to eliminate any conflicting opinions.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good good time to meet with persons whose personal interests are similar to yours. Strive to gain your goals.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can make big headway now by contacting higher-ups and stating your true aims. Engage in community affairs.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Keep alert for new opportunities to advance in your line of endeavor. Contact experts who can be helpful.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use your good sense and intuitive promptings to clear up a difficult situation. Strive for happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Ideal day to find out what is expected of you by associates. Engage in a public affair and gain added prestige.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) The use of new appliances can easily make your operations more successful. Be sure to safeguard your fine reputation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have fine creative ideas that should be brought to the attention of higher-ups. Show more attention to loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be more concerned now with advancing yourself in career matters. Take steps to make your living quarters more comfortable.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Talk to certain persons who can give you good ideas on how to become more successful. Think constructively.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use new systems that will help you become more efficient in your line of work. Be careful in conversations.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go after your personal aims now and use right methods for best results. A good time to engage in social affairs.

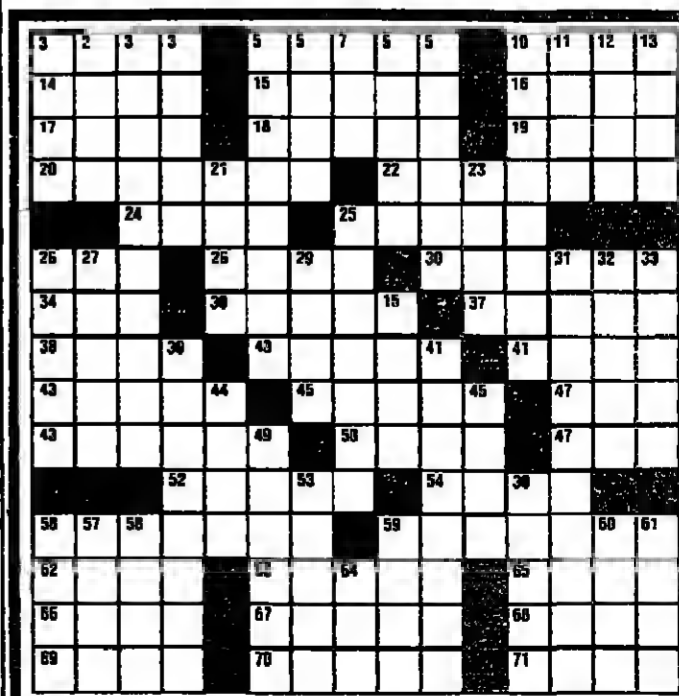
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have to use tact and diplomacy to gain your cherished aims. Much happiness can be yours at this time.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have many friends because of the loving nature in this chart. Be sure to give the finest education and success and happiness is assured. Your progeny can help make this a better world in which to live.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by J. and P. Barrick

ACROSS	24 Swearword	51 Word with	11 Selves
1 Belonging	25 Kilmer	legs or	12 Against
5 Sherlock's	26 — Magnon	level	13 A Kirk
creator	28 Closa	52 Stoppers	21 Lah burnar
10 Succession	30 Separata	54 Stake	23 Grass
of sounds	34 Edible lat	56 City in	plant
14 Instrument	35 In flames	59 Openwork	25 Cloth: st.
15 Of drosses	37 Rot	labric	26 Seaboard
and queens	38 Ripened	82 Fashioned	27 Strictness
16 Fire comb.	40 Attend to	83 — alla	29 Maid
form	42 Jockeyed	65 Maple	31 Pertaining
17 — mater	43 Regretful	66 State near	to sound
18 Jerka	45 — beam	Kans.	32 Framework
19 Oodles and	47 Coffee-	67 Alfa	33 Wolflike
oodles	lited	68 opposite	animal
20 Invigorata	69 Coral ridge	69 Hors	36 Leisure
22 Vest land	48 Audition	70 Starred	38 Mixed part
mass	50 Half: prof.	71 Stratagem's	41 Hardened,
		relative	as steel
			44 — log
			46 Wild dis-
			turbance
			48 Kind of
			fork
			53 Italian
			support
			55 Impression
			56 Love god
			57 Harden by
			heating
			58 Lazy
			59 Hawaii's
			bird
			60 A Watita
			61 Zana or
			Jane
			64 From A —



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WORLD

To highlight protest rallies in U.S.

Haig points accusing finger at Moscow for Polish crisis

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (R) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig climaxed a U.S.-inspired day of protest yesterday against the military crackdown in Poland by laying the blame on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Haig told 8,000 people at a "Solidarity Day" rally in Chicago: "The use of force against the Polish people takes place because Moscow wanted it, because Moscow supports it and because Moscow encourages it."

He read a statement from President Reagan which said: "There is a spirit of solidarity abroad in the world today that no physical force can crush. It crosses national boundaries and enters into the hearts of men and women everywhere."

People attending the rally in Chicago, whose 600,000 Polish-Americans form the largest Polish population of any city outside Poland, made their way to the International Amphitheatre through a severe ice storm.

Smaller union-sponsored rallies were held in 20 other American cities. Rallies also took place in Canada, Western Europe, Australia and Japan to protest against the suspension of the Solidarity free trade union by Poland's martial law authorities.

In New York, about 2,500 people gathered outside the local headquarters of the AFL-CIO trade union federation to demonstrate against martial law and support Solidarity.

Politicians and religious leaders in Detroit spoke out against the situation in Poland, with Roman Catholic Archbishop Edmund Szoka calling it "a struggle over basic human rights and freedoms."

In Washington, Archbishop James Hickey celebrated a mass at St. Matthew's Cathedral. Demonstrators marched to Lafayette Park, across from the White House, where Democratic Senator Henry Jackson told the crowd: "Poland poses a crucial test for the Atlantic alliance. We should spare no effort to persuade our allies to join us in strong pressure on the Soviet Union."

In Chicago, Mr. Haig said that both the Polish and Soviet governments were ignoring the demands of the Polish people. However, he suggested Moscow and Warsaw might moderate their policies.

"They seem to be determined to plunge further into the abyss," Mr. Haig said. "But their course is not without cost. And when they reckon the cost, a degree of moderation may be possible."

Mr. Haig repeated the statement he made after his meeting this week with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva that Poland had cast "a long and dark shadow over East-West relations."

The secretary of state said NATO allies had already taken some steps in support of the United States, which ordered economic sanctions against both Poland and the Soviet Union.

He said the allies now were "identifying possibilities for action across a broad front, including an examination of the course of future economic and commercial relations," with the Soviet Union.

"At the same time, the West has indicated its readiness to help revive Poland's shattered economy, when the Polish people regain their rights," he added.

Mr. Haig said neither Warsaw nor Moscow "have been able to produce either bread or freedom in Poland. They have been more adept at producing falsehoods."

The falsehoods, he said, included assertions that Solidarity brought about its own downfall because of its political excesses and that the Soviet Union had nothing to do with its suppression.

The secretary of state ended his speech with a statement spoken in Polish: "Poland is still not perished."

Other speakers at the Chicago rally included Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO labour federation.

On the Common Market, Mr. Papandreou is known to favour a relationship which takes into account Greece's special economic problems such as the involvement in agriculture of about 30 per cent of its population. The average is three per cent in other EEC countries.

Mr. Papandreou, who meets Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Tuesday, will be accompanied by Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Karolos Papoulias, Minister of Public Works Akis Tsohatzopoulos and Under-Secretary of State for Press and Information Dimitrios Maroudas.

He will also meet Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Economic Affairs Minister Otto Lambdorff, Defence Minister Hans Apel and representatives of German industrialists.

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Strike clogs British Rail wheels

LONDON, Jan. 31 (R) — A strike by 25,000 British train drivers shut the country's rail network today for the ninth day in three weeks with no sign of an end to the dispute over pay and productivity.

The state-owned British Rail management promptly suspended all Sunday working to save an estimated £1.75 million (\$3.23 million) on the wages bill. The suspension without pay affected the remainder of the 170,000-man railway workforce.

Because of the strike, has said it will not pay a three per cent wage increase until the union involved, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), agrees to more flexible working hours.

Britain's commuters, however, are beginning to adjust to the pattern of the strikes, which take place every Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday.

'Turkey will not tolerate interferences,' Evren talks tough to Council of Europe

ANKARA, Jan. 31 (R) — Turkish head of state Kenan Evren said today his country would not recognise a condemnation by Council of Europe parliamentarians of military rule in Turkey and would not tolerate interference in the nation's internal affairs.

But Gen. Evren stopped short of withdrawing from the 21-member council, which seeks to promote common action for economic and social progress in Europe.

On Thursday the council's parliamentary assembly, meeting in Strasbourg, condemned the 17-month-old rule of the general's government and called for an official inquiry into alleged abuses of human rights in Turkey.

In his statement today broadcast by state radio, the head of state, saying Turkey would not recognise the Strasbourg resolution, also declared:

"From now on Turkey will not tolerate any initiatives which could be considered interference in its domestic affairs, and we will not consider any such activities by the Council of Europe's parliamentary assembly as a topic for discussion."

The general said Turkey would base its future relations with the council on contacts with the body's ministerial committee, which groups member-state foreign ministers, and meetings of permanent diplomatic delegates.

The general said last Thursday's resolution was adopted when there was no Turkish representation in the Assembly.

Turkish parliamentarians continued to serve there after the September 1980 military coup. But once that assembly term ended in May of last year and new representatives to the chamber were selected, the Turkish deputies were no longer accepted.

Gen. Evren said the assembly debate on Turkey deviated from a discussion on the restoration of democracy, which the military has pledged will take place by the spring of 1984.

"Some of the parliamentarians attacked Turkey with a violence which was prompted more by disputes existing between their own countries and Turkey than by their own devotion to democracy," he said.

"As a result a resolution was adopted which conflicted markedly not only with the facts but also with the impressions gained by the latest Council of Europe delegation which visited Turkey."

On the Common Market, Mr. Papandreou is known to favour a relationship which takes into account Greece's special economic problems such as the involvement in agriculture of about 30 per cent of its population. The average is three per cent in other EEC countries.

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Indo-Pakistani joint commission mooted

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (R) — Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi today accepted an Indian proposal to establish a joint commission on relations between the two countries, an Indian government spokesman said.

He said the offer was made by Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at a meeting today with Mr. Shahi who is here to discuss a possible non-aggression pact between India and Pakistan.

Mr. Shahi reiterated Pakistan's "firm resolve and profound desire to live permanently in peace with India," the spokesman said.

Mr. Shahi had talks with Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao today and they will meet tomorrow before Mr. Shahi returns to Islamabad, the spokesman said.

The spokesman for both sides declined to give details of the talks but said a major problem was the question of Kashmir.

Two thirds of Kashmir is controlled by India and the rest by Pakistan. The mountainous region has been a major cause of three wars fought by the two nations since 1947.

India has also expressed concern in recent months over Pakistan's decision to acquire sophisticated arms, including F-16 combat planes from the United States.

Violence flares in Bristol again

BRISTOL, England, Jan. 31 (R) — Violent clashes broke out between police and black youths last night in a Bristol suburb which suffered serious riots two years ago.

A police spokesman said today the youths threw petrol bombs at police in the slum district of St. Paul's. He said one policeman was in hospital with serious head and eye injuries. Six people were arrested.

Police said the trouble began on Friday night when two factions — one black, the other white — clashed in another part of the city. Violence flared again last night when about 100 police, equipped with riot shields, intervened to prevent further trouble.

Rioting in St. Paul's in April, 1980, proved a forerunner of widespread inner city riots which broke out in England and Scotland last summer. The 1980 violence left 28 people injured and caused widespread damage to property.

Bristol has two million blacks and Asians, many of them living in the poorest parts of the country's big cities.

Police reported Bristol quiet this morning.

Iran claims \$32b against American demands of \$8b

LONDON, Jan. 31 (R) — Iran said today it had claimed \$32 billion from the United States under last year's agreement on the release of the American hostages and that the U.S. was claiming \$8 billion from Iran.

Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, told a news conference in Tehran that Iran had raised alleged U.S. violations of the deal in the Hague, where a tribunal is to deal with them, the national news agency IRNA said.

The agency did not detail the claims.

Mr. Nabavi said \$4 billion was outstanding from \$10 billion of Iranian assets originally in the U.S.

Of the money repaid, \$1 billion was in an account at the Hague for settlement of U.S. claims and \$1.5 billion in an Algerian account in London.

With Algeria mediating, the U.S. paid Iran \$7.9 billion in January last year for the release of the 52 American hostages and in July a further \$2 billion in frozen Iranian assets was repaid.

Egyptian cops seize dope from Pakistanis

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R) — Egyptian police have seized \$7 million worth of opium and arrested four Pakistanis aboard a freighter in the Suez Gulf, police sources said today.

The Pakistani freighter was boarded as it awaited its turn to pass through the Suez Canal in a northbound convoy heading for Europe. Police declined to name the ship.

Kyprianou to meet Cuellar in April

NICOSIA, Jan. 31 (R) — President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus and the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will meet in Rome in early April, it was announced today.

A government spokesman, quoted by the Cyprus news agency, said the exact date had not been set.

Thorny issues figure high in Papandreou's Bonn visit

ATHENS, Jan. 31 (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou begins a four-day visit to West Germany tomorrow during which Greece's position the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the European Economic Community (EEC) and Greek-Turkish disputes will be discussed.

Mr. Papandreou, who won last October's election on an anti-NATO and anti-EEC stand, is seeking a guarantee from the North Atlantic alliance against possible threat from Turkey.

The prime minister maintains it is futile for Greece to belong to a defence alliance that cannot protect one member from another.

West Germany and the United States provide defence and military assistance to both Greece and Turkey and Mr. Papandreou is expected to stress that the balance of power in the Aegean should be maintained, diplomatic sources said.

Greece and Turkey, also at odds over Cyprus, differ over operational control in the Aegean and military observers here believe such frictions weaken NATO's defence capability in the region.

West Germany appears eager to help the two neighbouring and hostile countries patch up their differences in order to consolidate the alliance's south-eastern flank.

Two convicted killers hanged in Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — The hangman's rope claimed the lives of two convicted murderers here today, the first executions in the Indian capital in more than four years.

Jasbir Singh Ranga and Kuljit Singh Billa were hanged in the secluded area of New Delhi's infamous Tihar Jail for the brutal 1978 murders of the teenage son and daughter of an Indian naval captain.

The executions were carried out simultaneously at 8 a.m. (0230 GMT). The bodies were left suspended for an hour, after which a doctor examined and pronounced them dead.

Mr. Ranga's body was claimed by relatives, who had it quickly cremated. No-one claimed Mr. Billa's body, which was cremated by jail authorities. Hindu custom requires cremation within 24 hours of death.

The two were convicted in 1979 of raping the naval captain's 18-year-old daughter and then stabbing her and her younger brother to death only a short distance from the centre of government in New Delhi.

The executions were first here since early 1977 when Amrit B. Gupta was hanged for burning his wife and four children to death.

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Americans launch Roosevelt Centennial to commemorate favourite president

The charisma of 'FDR' still lingers

By Theodore Boyd

WASHINGTON — Jan. 30, 1982 was the 100th anniversary of the birth of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd president of the United States and the only man to be elected to that office four times.

During 12 years as president, FDR — as he was known to friends and critics alike — guided the American people out of the worst economic depression in the nation's history and through the agonies of World War Two.

The Senate and the House of Representatives convened on Jan. 28 to commemorate the Roosevelt Centennial. Congressional veterans whose political careers began in the Roosevelt era spoke, and there were recorded excerpts from several of the late president's famous addresses.

The congressional ceremony was the forerunner of a year-long series of activities in Washington and throughout the nation devoted to the Roosevelt Centennial. Activities will include photo exhibitions, film presentations and concerts.

When FDR was first elected president in 1932 — following two terms as governor of the State of New York — he proposed a "new deal" to revive the American economy.

At that period in history, 15 million people were unemployed. Banks were shut down in 38 states. Industrial prices had collapsed. In the capital goods industries, iron and steel plants worked at one-fifth of their productive capacity.

In his first inaugural address on March 4, 1933, Mr. Roosevelt said, "...first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself — nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance..."

"I am prepared under my constitutional duty," he continued, "to recommend the measures that a stricken nation in the midst of a stricken world may require... I shall ask the Congress (for broad executive power to wage a war against the emergency, as great as

the power that would be given me if we were in fact invaded by a foreign foe."

During the first hundred days of Mr. Roosevelt's administration, bills designed to cope with the emergency were sent to the Congress, which quickly enacted them into law.

A banking law established control over the banks and instituted obligatory insurance of deposits. The federal government instituted direct aid to the states and municipalities for distribution among the needy. Youths were recruited for the civilian conservation corps, which was engaged in various public works projects. Other public works were financed as a means of providing money and work for the unemployed.

These emergency measures, representing a radical break with American tradition, marked the beginning of a new era. The new deal legislation brought into being such programmes as unemployment insurance, minimum

wages, prohibition of child labour, collective bargaining in labour disputes, and conservation.

In 1936, running on the record of the new deal, Mr. Roosevelt scored the greatest electoral victory in more than a century, capturing 46 of the then 48 states in the union. He then went on to win an unprecedented third term in 1940 and a fourth in 1944.

In the 1940 campaign, he was compelled to shift his attention from domestic to foreign concerns. Through much of his first two terms, he had pursued a cautious foreign policy. By 1940 he was advocating all-out aid to the World War Two allies. After the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour and the United States entered the war, Mr. Roosevelt joined other Allied leaders at a series of conferences in Casablanca, Quebec, Cairo, Tehran, and Malta to lay plans for the peace settlement.

Beginning of a great life

The only child of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt, he was born Jan. 30, 1882, in Hyde Park, New York.

In 1900, he enrolled at Harvard University in Boston, where he served as editor of the university newspaper, The Harvard Crimson. He entered Columbia Law School in 1904, and although he did not obtain a degree, was admitted to the bar in 1907.

Mr. Roosevelt decided to enter politics in 1910, winning election to the New York State Senate as a Democrat. In 1912, he was named assistant secretary of the navy. By 1920 Mr. Roosevelt was well-known to him as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate on the ticket with James M. Cox, but they were defeated by the Republican slate of Warren Harding and Calvin Coolidge.

In 1921, after swimming in the cold waters off Campobello in New Brunswick, Canada, Mr. Roosevelt was stricken with polio, and it appeared that his

political career was ended. He was to remain paralysed from the waist down for the rest of his life, but with the encouragement of his wife, Eleanor, who would attain a position of international prominence in her own right as an activist for human and civil rights, he kept up his political interests while pursuing a business career.

Many of Mr. Roosevelt's admirers say that his triumph over polio made him a living example of man's ability to triumph over disability. During "America's darkest hours," he proved in the nation's ability to master events rather than to become a victim of them.

On April 12, 1945, shortly before the end of the war in Europe and the convening of the United Nations he had helped to create, Mr. Roosevelt died of a cerebral haemorrhage at Warm Springs, Georgia.

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